The Centre Reporter.

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A COMPROMISE

FREE SILVERITES WILL PROBABLY ACCEPT A COMPROMISE.

The Deadlock Promises to be Broken in the Senate.—False Statements Concerning a New Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The key that will open the dead-lock in the Senate is being made, but the locksmiths are not working in public. It is evident that something of great importance is going on under the surface in the Senate. The talk for and against the Voorhees repeal bill still takes up the regulated amount of time each day, and will probably continue to do so until some time next week, but Senators representing all sides of the silver question are holding consultations in private and it is confidently expected that the result will be a compromise between the conflicting demands that, while it will not be precisely what is desired by either President Cleveland or the Senators who favor the free coinage of silver, will be of such a nature that it will be accepted by the free-coinage men as the best they can get and signed by President Cleveland as the only silver measure that can be passed by the Senate. The exact nature of the compromise cannot be given, because it has not yet been decided upon, but that it will provide for the continued coinage of silver by the government and for the issue of bonds to strengthen the Treasury gold reserve is regarded as certain, as they are the two things contended for by the silver men and the unconditional repeal men respectively. President Cleveland has taken and will take no part in this compromise. He has made his recommendation in the regular way and will have nothing more to say until Congress sends him the bill. While he believes that the proper thing to do is to pass the Voorhees bill without amendment, leaving other financial matters to follow in a separate bill, it is thought that he will sign the proposed compromise.

Should the expectation of disposing of the silver question by the 15th of this month be realized it is probable that Congress will take a recess of several weeks. A recess can easily be taken without retarding legislation, as the House will next week pass the bill for the repeal of the Federal election law and no other important bill will be reported for a while. The committees will, of course, continue their work during the recess, if one be taken, and soon after Congress comes together again it is hoped that the new tariff bill will be ready to be reported to the House.

The Republicans in the House have up to this time shown a fear of the bill for the repeal of the Federal election laws that is in some respects remarkable. The attempts that they have made to defend those laws have been so weak that they practically amount to an acknowledgement that the laws are bad and vicious in their tendency and ought to be repealed.

"Little Billy" Chandler made one of his usual exhibitions of himself in the Senate Saturday afternoon, while speaking in favor of a resolution recently offered by him, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the authority under which he appointed the Fairchild commission, which is investigating Republican crookedness in the office of the Appraiser of the port of New York. He started out with a lot of rot about the Senate being ignored by the unconstitutional and illegal appointment of the commission and wound up by admitting that Congress had given the Secretary of the Treasury explicit authority to expend not more than $100,000 a year for the detection and prevention of fraud upon the customs revenue, precisely the duty upon which the Fairchild commission is engaged.

The House committee on banking and currency is engaged in hearing arguments from members of the House in favor of the various financial bills, including several for the repeal of the tax on state bank currency, which have been referred to it, and later outsiders may be heard both for and against these measures.

Neither chairman Wilson nor anybody else can stop the flood of outright lies that are being sent out from Washington concerning the new tariff bill. Mr. Wilson says of the latest, charging that the Democrats on the Ways and Means committee were hesitating about making an attack on the McKinley atrocity, and that the committee had agreed that the new tariff should not go into effect until January 1 1895. As to hesitation, the Democrats of the committee are now hard at work on the new bill, which we propose to report to the House as soon as we can get it ready. We appreciate the importance of our task, and the pledges which the Democratic party has made to the people and there will be no shirking of duty or responsibility. Any suggestion to the contrary is unworthy of consideration. The date upon which the new tariff bill will go into effect has not been determined."

Mrs. Cleveland was out Saturday afternoon for the first time since the birth of baby Esther. Accompanied by the President she took a carriage drive. Beyond being a little paler than she usually looks she appeared to be in excellent health and was certainly in a jolly good humor.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The court declares that a railway company is not liable for damages resulting from a misplaced switch misplaced by a stranger.

Justice Williams decided, in a case from Dauphin county, that a mine owner can dump refuse on his land, but he has no right to throw it where ordinary flood will carry it onto the land of others.

John Bardsley, the defaulter, was decided to be an officer of the county of Philadelphia and that consequently the county is responsible to the state for the amount of Bardsley's defalcation, which is $1,021,000.

Clinton county bought the bridges of the Lock Haven bridge company at the price fixed by the viewers, $14,141. The company asked for $50,000, and appealed. The supreme court refused to sustain the appeal.

John Benscoter, of Luzerne county, built a fish pond which extended to the land of Clinton Long. He stocked it with fish, and Long took a whirl at fishing in it once in a while. Benscoter sued him for trespass, and the lower court sustained him. But the supreme court says Long can fish in that pond as much as he likes so long as he stays on his own land.

The Fireman's Meeting.

Big preparations are being made for the District Fireman's Association meeting at Philipsburg on October 18. The *Journal* says: From five to seven companies from DuBois will be in attendance. Tyrone will send a big crowd, and two steamers and a hook and ladder from that place will be here. The Curwensville companies have held special meeting and voted to attend with as big crowd as they can possibly send. The Clearfield company which had disbanded, will reorganize for the occasion, and will be present with a big delegation. Bellefonte, Bellwood, Houtzdale and Lock Haven will turn out in large numbers, and Altoona and Huntingdon, which are not in the district, would also like to attend. One of the attractions of the day will be a steamer contest, in which the two Tyrone engines and a couple more are expected to take part. The Philipsburg people are coming up handsomely with funds and will make the day one of the greatest of the kind ever seen in this section.

Meeting of Huntingdon Presbytery.

The Huntingdon Presbytery convened in the Presbyterian church, at Bellefonte, at ten o'clock Monday morning, and was called to order by Dr. R. M. Wallace, D. D., of Lewistown, moderator. The roll call showed a large percentage of ministers and a small gathering of elders present. Rev. J. W. Bain, of Altoona, was elected moderator, S. S. Berggen, recording clerk, and John Clark, secretary. Dr. S. M. Moore, of Tyrone, was placed on the honorably retired list. The retiring moderators' sermon was preached Tuesday afternoon and the missionary sermon Tuesday night.

Still Another Wedding.

Wednesday evening two more hearts will blend as one, says the Bellefonte *Gazette*. The happy couple will be William Rinesmith and Miss Della Hull. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride, on South Allegheny street, at 7.30 o'clock. Both are so well known in Bellefonte that it is hardly necessary at this time to say anything about their good and excellent qualities that fit them for becoming man and wife.

Recalled.

I wish to recall the announcements for services at Centre Hall and Tusseyville, Sunday, October 8th. Also would announce the following services for October 15th: Spring Mills, 10 a. m., Georges Valley 2 p. m., Union, 7 p. m.

W. J. WAGNER.

Married.

On Thursday 21st ult., by Rev. D. M. Wolf, William A. Neese and Miss Ella B. Heckman, both of Penn Hall.

On September 21st, by W. J. Carlin, J. P., at Rebersburg, John H. Seyler, of Rebersburg, and Elizabeth Rote, of Millheim.

Philadelphia boasts of a man living with a broken neck. Golly, that's nothing; this section, and many others, have persons with broken credits living on top of the pile all the time.

$100,000 vs. $50,000.

In the first Harrison campaign uncle John Wanamaker, who owns some big bargain counters and a big Sunday school in Philadelphia, subscribed a big $100,000 to the Harrison corruption fund. Harrison was elected and uncle Wanamaker was appointed post-master general, which is a first-class cabinet position, and no Republican organ seemed to get sick on the stomach over it altho pious John's appointment was clearly the result of his fat contribution to the corruption fund, for he never was known in politics—only in the handkerchief, diaper and cradle business—previous to that. No self-righteous Harrisonite saw any wrong about that appointment.

But it happens now that Mr. Van Alen was appointed by Mr. Cleveland as minister to Italy. Mr. Van Alen is an active and well-known Democrat of Rhode Island, and the Republicans now raise a big howl because they find he subscribed $50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, and it has been shown and proven that the President had no knowledge of the contribution and that the parties who received the contribution had no understanding at all with Van Alen that he was to have any appointment. The yell of holy horror that is now being raised by Republican organs is clearly hypocritical, and the mistake Van Alen made may lie in this that he didn't give as big a pile as Wanamaker.

They Never Strike.

There is a class of laborers who never strike and seldom complain. They get up at five oclock in the morning and never go to bed until ten or eleven o'clock at night. They work without ceasing during the whole of the time, and receive no other emolument than food and clothing. They understand something of every branch of economy and labor from finance to cooking. Though harrassed by a hundred responsibilities; though driven and worried; though reproached and looked down upon, they never revolt and they cannot organize for their own protection. Not even sickness relieves them from their post. No sacrifice is deemed too great for them to make, and no incompetency in any branch of their own work is excused. No essays or poems are written in tribute to steadfastness. They die in the harness and supplemented as quickly as may be. These are the house-keeping wives of the laboring man.—Tyrone *Herald*.

A Simple Barometer.

A simple but effective barometer can be made by filling a common, wide-mouthed pickle bottle within three inches of the top with water; then taking an ordinary Florence oil flask, and, having removed the straw covering and washed it thoroughly, plunging the neck of the flask as far as it will go into the pickle bottle, you have thus a complete barometer. In fine weather the water will rise into the neck of the flask higher than the mouth of the pickle bottle, in wet and windy weather it will fall to within an inch of the flask. Before a heavy gale of wind, at least eight hours before the gale reached its height, the water has, it is said, been seen to leave the flask altogether.

Lightning's Strange Selection.

Probably one of the most remarkable lightning accidents of the period is that which took place in one of the eastern counties lately. A man was shearing a sheep, another man, passing on a pony, stopped to exchange a few words with the shearer and watch the clipping operation for a minute or two. He had been standing there but a short time when a sharp crack of thunder was preceded by a blinding flash of lightning. The shearer was startled almost out of his senses by seeing the pony and its rider suddenly collapse in a heap, but in a second the man was up, quite unhurt. Then the shepherd, happening to glance at the animal beneath him, found that the lightning had served it as it had the pony. The sheep was stone dead.

Attempted Burglary.

On Monday night Mr. Howard Fetterolf, living just east of town, was aroused three times by some one attempting to force entrance to his house, and he finally frightened the party off. Had he assisted him with a load of shot in the rear portion of his anatomy that the coat tails cover Mr. Fetterolf would have receivad the commendation of all law-abiding citizens. There has been a great deal of petty thieving the past week or two hereabouts and a serious example should be made of the perpetrators.

The query now is: Which of the two Republican candidates for commissioner is going to be elected, Riddles or Strohm? Both are putting in solid work. There is a riddle about it sure, but on the other hand it may be up stream, (strohm).

RIFLED REGISTERED LETTERS.

Clerk Williams of the Tyrone Postoffice Arrested.

Samuel N. Williams, chief clerk at the Tyrone postoffice, was arrested Saturday morning by special inspectors W. W. Dickson and H. B. Griggs, of the postoffice department, charged with opening and abstracting money from registered letters passing through his hands in the course of discharging the duties of his position. Confronted with the incontestable evidence secured, he admitted his guilt.

The climatic evidence was obtained by a decoy letter. Williams opened the letter but did not take the money. The evidence was conclusive, however and his arrest followed Saturday morning.

The young man at first denied his guilt but when confronted by all the evidence he confessed that he had indeed done the rifling. He restored to the officers all the stolen money Saturday morning, amounting to nearly $800.

Inspectors Dickson and Griggs took the unfortunate young man to Altoona, where he will be given a hearing before United States Commissioner Ambrose.

Williams was given a hearing on Friday afternoon. After hearing the evidence and the young man's confession Commissioner Ambrose held him for trial in the United States court, which will convene in Pittsburg in October.

The amount of his bail was $1000 and this could have been secured, but it was thought better that he should go to jail at Pittsburg, he himself thinking this the better plan. He remained at the hotel Friday night in company with two inspectors, and Saturday morning with inspector Griggs and Marshal Yerger he went to Pittsburg where he will await trial.

Mr. Griggs, who accompanied the young man to Pittsburg, has long been connected with the postoffice department and is considered probably the shrewdest inspector in the service in the line of depredations upon which delicate work he is almost constantly engaged. He has solved many and perplexing problems in cases arising from tampering with the United States mails. Mr. Griggs succeeded in a delicate undertaking Friday in drawing forth from Williams a complete confession of his wrongdoing, thus avoiding the necessity of proving the case in detail before the courts. This confession, with the restitution of the money taken and the previous good character of the young man, will likely go far towards making his punishment as light as possible under the law.

The New Railroad Stations.

The contracts for building the stations along the line of the New Nittany Valley railroad have been awarded. The Bellefonte Gazette says: The contract for the building of those to be located at Zion, Hecla, Hubersburg, Kriders Clintondale was awarded to the Phoenix Planing Mill company, of Bellefonte. Those to be erected at Huston, Nittany and Lamar were awarded to P. B. Crider & Son. The buildings all be neat structures with towers and platforms on all sides. The interior will be neatly furnished and will consist two rooms, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen. There will also be an office for the transaction of business connected with both the passenger and freight departments. There will also be a freight and baggage room attached to each building.

Put in Operation.

Superintendent E. C. Brown has given orders to put all the mines in Patton in full operation at once. Mr. Brown says that within two weeks they will be putting out 2,000 tons of coal a day and before the first of November the output will amount to 2,500 tons a day. This will mean a distribution of over $10,000 in cash each week among workmen. This is cheering news, for the mines had only been running part time.

An Expensive Fence.

Adam Light, a farmer at Mountville; Lebanon county, having an undesirable hedge fence on his farm, saturated it with kerosene and set fire to it. The flames destroyed the Evangelical church near by. The loss is over $3,000 with no insurance, and Light, who is quite well to do, will probably have to pay for it.

A Clinton Co. Death.

One of the oldest and highly respected citizens of Clinton county died Thursday morning at Clintondale, in the person of John Rishel. The deceased was ill about three weeks and was 77 years old.

The rebel fleet renewed the bombardment of Rio de Janeiro on Sunday last and threw shot and shell into the Brazilian capital all day.

A WHISTLE THAT IS A WHISTLE.

Intended to Waken Up Sleepy Philadelphia.

A man down in Reading town has built a whistle that will make itself heard 25 miles. Think of that you boys who have the good fortune to read the REPORTER. This monster is 4 feet 2 inches long, and the cylinder is 18 inches in diameter.

If this whistle were placed on top of the mountain above Centre Hall, its call could be heard all over the county. Some of the everlasting sleepers might be awakened to think it was the blast from Gabriel's trump calling all to the final judgment. With a whistle of such voice placed centrally in every county of the state, for the purpose of tooting the hours of the day, folks generally could do without clocks and the occupation of the watch maker would be gone.

This loud mouthed whistle is to go to one of the car shops in Philadelphia which is considered a sleepy town, and we suggest they name it the Early-riser. We prefer standing 15 miles off when it begins a tshune.

Another World's Fair.

Centre county folks who could not afford to go to the Chicago fair, need not fret, there will be another, and by laying up some extra savings you can make the riffle in 1900.

New York may have a World's Exposition if she wants it, without controversy or competition. General Wheeler, of Alabama, introduced a bill which provides that "in order to commemorate the beginning of the twentieth century of the existance of Christian religion, and by appropriate ceremonies to express the profound reverence and thanks of the people for the advanced civilization and inestimable blessings vouchsafed to mankind by Christian teachings and example, a World's Exposition shall be held in the city of New York, commencing as soon after January 1, 1900, as the Legislature of New York may prescribe, and continuing during so much of said year as may be provided by such Legislature."

New York in 1900 will exceed Chicago in 1893.

A Worthy Man's Death.

On Wednesday, September 20th, Mr. Jacob Brungord, a highly respected citizen of Rebersburg died, from the effects of a severe cold contracted some time previous which developed into lung trouble and his demise followed. He was aged near eighty years. He was the father of twelve children, three of whom preceeded him in death. The deceased was a member of the Lutheran church and his funeral took place the following Saturday morning. His six sons served as pall bearers, and the services were conducted by Rev. Rearick.

This is a Simple Remedy.

Every little while we read of some one who has stuck a rusty nail into his foot, knee, or some other portion of his person and lockjaw resulting therefrom of which the patient died. Yet all such wounds, it is said, can be healed without such fatal consequences as often follow them. Smoke such wounds or any wound or bruise that is inflamed with burning wool cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take the pain out of the worst wound and repeated once or twice will allay the worst case of inflammation arising from a wound.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND said to the senators who saw him that he was opposed to any compromise; that his letter to Governor Northen exactly expressed his present views; that he felt that nothing short of unconditional repeal would relieve the country, and that, opposing all compromise, he was especially opposed to the pending propositton.

It is evident that the compromisers must get along without President Cleveland, and, indeed, in spite of his opposition. Even the threatening statement which they make, that he must accept a compromise or get nothing, does not move him. As he has said all along, it is unconditional repeal or nothing with him. He is more desirous than ever that a determined effort should be made to secure the vote which everybody admits would pass the repeal bill.

The New Railroad

Eleven miles of track have already been laid on the Nittany Valley road, and only a little over a mile of the grading is yet to be done. The erection of bridges is being rapidly pushed, and ss they are all short structures they will soon be completed. The longest bridge on the road is 120 feet. Regular trains will be running over the road by the first of October.

NEVER make up your judgment from a one-sided story. Always wait until you hear the other side, then only can you judge fairly.

THE REVIVAL OF INDUSTRY.

The silver lining to the industrial cloud has been asserting its right very much to the scenes and centres that know it best during the past two months. The past week alone has been witness to some remarkable changes for the better in all avenues of business and trade in Pennsylvania. Confidence and strength are characteristic features in the situation and every element shares in the increase.

Leading in the return of prosperous times is the very general return of work in the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming coal fields. This is especially welcome to the miners who have been in compulsory idleness since last May, when the operators shut down on account of the usual summer period devoted to repairs and opening new developments on their property, coupled with the then prevailing stringency and dull markets. Activity and demand for the coal product have come again in greater force than before, and the miner is enjoying a benefit he has not experienced in years. There is no supply at the seaboard yards, and the Western orders are large and urgent because of the fact that the usual lake shipments were not made during July and August.

It is customary for points like Duluth to have a million tons of coal in stock at this season to meet the calls of the Northern Pacific country, but Duluth and all lake supply stations are down to the boards. This condition insures steady operations in the coal regions until at least next March, the only limit appearing in the power of the railroads to meet transportation. As an indication of the beneficial effect of this situation of affairs the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has paid out between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 in wages in Schuylkill since the silver lining to the cloud began to expand.

The great rail mills at Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Bethlehem and Scranton have gradually resumed in all departments, with the single exception of Bethlehem, where the government armor plate contracts alone occupy the attention of the management. Most of the Pittsburg iron mills are now in operation, the coke oven plants in the Connellsville and Scottdale regions are very much in evidence as factors, giving tens of thousands employment, the East Penn and Lebanon Valley furnaces are all in operation, and a single order given at Reading puts 4,800 men in the car shops and iron works on full time. This is practical testimony that the prosperous turn in the industrial situation in this state is here in deep earnest. The cloud is turning its silver lining to the front. —Philadelphia *Times*.

SMALL POX AT READING.

Five Hundred Cases Reported Since the Epidemic Started.

The Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania Board of Health reports that for the two weeks ending September 25th, 1893, seventy-three new cases of small pox occurred in that city, with four deaths, making a total of four hundred and sixty cases of that disease to date with eleven deaths. Seventy patients were discharged and released during this period from hospital and homes, one hundred and fifteen cases were treated at their homes, and twenty-seven cases were committed to hospital. Forty-two cases remain under treatment in St. Joseph's Hospital, and forty-six houses remain infected.

Centre Co. and the World's Fair.

Centre county's contingent to the Chicago Fair will be about 175 visitors and the average expense of each can be safely put down at $60, making an aggregate of $10,500 for seeing the big elephant. Some have made the trip on a ten day excursion at a cost of $34; others will spend $100 and over.

When our county can spare upwards of $12,000 for seeing the World's Fair, and not even feel it, we must conclude that the wolf is still far away from the door, indeed the animal not around at all.

We would advise all who can afford it to go to the Chicago fair; you get from $34 to $60 worth of satisfaction out of it. If you can not afford it, we feel sincerely sorry for you, and say stay at home and read it up carefully, as the next best thing. If by a little extra labor and economy you can raise $34, do so and go. If you don't pay your honest debts then don't go and put that money where it properly belongs first. is a bit of Christian advice we offer, as it will prove a far better investment than going to the World's Fair.

A great storm set in on New Orleans on Monday, and did immense damage in parts of Louisiana; in one county seat every house was damaged, and 14 lives are reported lost. The storm came from the north-east and moved towards the gulf, in some sections with a velocity of over 100 miles an hour.

AT THE FAIR.

A TOUR OF THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Most of the States Poorly Represented in the Agricultural Department—What Foreign Nations Show.

South of the main branch of the lagoon at the Fair stands the structure known as the Agricultural Building. A low dome graced with the gilded statue of Diana, the Huntress, is its chief architectural beauty. The statue is the already famous one from New York. Standing on one foot in the attitude of a runner, the loose veil that she carries about her form is blown by the wind in swelling folds back of the fleet-footed Huntress. In this position it proves a lever for the breeze and the heroic figure is in consequence a most artistic weather-vane. At each of the four corners of the building is a dome similar in design to the central one but much smaller. These domes are surmounted by a group of statuary symbolical of the four seasons. Four maidens stand with their faces to the four corners of the earth. On their shoulders they support a small globe rounded by a band which bears the signs of the zodiac. Frequent groups of statuary symbolic of the building's purpose crown the cornice in various places along its length. Comparatively speaking, no other building has as large a gallery area as this one. A man must have a wonderful stomach to "do" the gallery after the fashion its occupants desire. This gallery is mainly occupied by the results for the table and household produced from from the yield of the farm.

Somebody said a man may visit the gallery and feast sumptuously for nothing. The exhibitors up there are offering samples. Soups, pickles, sauces, beef teas, farinaceous preparations for the breakfast table; cake flavored with this and made from that; horseradish, peptonized milk, new "designs" in cheese, cook books, pancakes made with cotton seed oil as a lubricator, root beers, canned fruits, preserves, jellies, chocolates, teas, coffees, wines, etc., etc. And wherever something to eat is offered for sampling how the ladies old and young gather around that spot! It is so consummately womanly! I stood by and observed one of the crowds. The gusto with which they smacked their lips and licked their finger tips would have set a dyspeptic wild with envy. To see them was positively appetizing. I might have felt like stepping forward to get a taste myself, but never having been center-rush in a game of Rugby football, I moved away feeling that my early education had been sadly neglected.

I must confess a certain disappointment in viewing the agricultural display made by the generality of the States. While they are all there and have their displays set out in a most artistic way, the absolute lack of anything like completeness is most pronounced. I had expected that each State would have enough home pride to make a showing of something that would betoken a little more than an A B C acquaintance with its own products. I looked for an agricultural display that would be worthy of the name. I did not find it. As I understand the terms, agriculture is the theory of farming and farming the practice of agriculture. Consequently when our States put out their hands to make a display in the Agricultural Hall, it is shameful to find them showing nothing more than vases of wheat and bottles of corn, a few sheaves of rye and barley, etc. Actually some of them have nothing but samples of the grain produced in the State. Indeed some of them limit themselves to a few of the most important products of the State! The one redeeming feature is the fact that the Agricultural Department of the General Government is represented. As with all things done by the Government of the United States, thoroughness is the characteristic.

France has a grand showing—grand in its detailed completeness. Nothing seems to have been forgotten. All of her display is made with the utmost taste. Does she show a wheat sheaf? Beneath it, sunken in the board to which the sheaf is attached, may be seen, covered by a glass face, a handful of the wheat. There are colored plaster models of many—may I not say all?—of her products. Then her agricultural colleges have a showing that is simply magnificent. Diagrams indicating the method followed in many of the experiments, the text book used in the schools, the volumes issued by her agricultural departments—nothing is forgotten, nothing omitted.

Russia and Mexico deserve a similar meed of praise. I saw these exhibits and felt as though I had learned something. Indeed, I made up my mind to return and give them a more careful scrutiny. Some of the foreign peoples seem to have taken the Agricultural Building as a place in which to bring before the eyes of the world some particular product of their country. Consequently their coffees or their teas have received all their attention and the rest of the agricultural products of the country scarcely appear. Again a disappointment to the visitor. British Guiana makes a display that for its completeness is very satisfactory. She shows no end of her sugar products—from the finest whites to the heaviest and darkest browns. The crystals of these sugars are, as a rule, very large. They are notably so in the medium grades displayed. Then the cassava's product may be seen. This plant has several names. It is known as Brazilian arrowroot, but in the United States it scarcely goes by any other name save tapioca. Then comes almost endless varieties of her fibrous woods. In one case alone some six or eight specimens of these woods are shown. The long threads they give and the strength thereof render them particularly useful in the manufacture of cordage, hammocks and similar objects. A class of beautifully plumaged birds is on exhibition. They are simply wonderful in the variety and the richness of their hues. They are of a species that the label calls "Colinga." But more beautiful than these are the King Humming Birds. The males are like fire opals. A play of gleaming red and yellow flames makes the resemblance almost perfect. I was very much interested in the details of this display, one object, by reason of its curiosity, being especially attractive. It is about the size of an ordinary tomato and formed as the tomato is, except that the sections are smaller and consequently more numerous. It is the seed of the sand box tree. Hot lead is sometimes poured into it and it is used as a paper weight. During my various visits to the Fair I had seen some of the workmen using very odd looking caps. Similar in shape to the affairs usually placed on the head of a "Punch," they seem to be in texture nothing but common silk paper. They are of a dull chocolate shade. I had often wondered what they were but did not find out until I came upon this exhibit from British Guinea. The early flower stalk of the Troolie-Palm has been given by Mother Nature such a covering. The natives transfer these to their heads. Some one had sold a number of them about the Fair and this was the origin and nature of the strange head-gear I had seen.

The Cape of Good Hope has a very creditable exhibit. Her showing of her animal products is very noteworthy. Ostrich feathers, mats from the fur of the springback, the long and silky hair of the Angora goat, may be seen in plenty. A number of objects more curious than anything else have also been set up. For instance, the rude instruments of warfare used by the Zulus. Those spears called assegais that have become historical because they brought death to one of France's princes of the royal blood: Poor Louis Napoleon! Poor Eugenie, the mother that has remained to weep her darling's cruel taking away. I hope she will never look on one of those awful weapons.

In the Annex of the Agricultural Building the inventors have a magnificent display. The implements that have rendered the farmer's work a comparatively easy task are legion. How different to-day from the days when Ruth went gleaning in her kinsman's field! The machines of this blessed age scarcely leave a straw behind them. The gleaners now live alone in history and the poet's fancy.—[New York Tablet.

MOROCCO'S SULTAN.

He Claims to Be Divine and His People Believe It.

"I am the Caliph of the Lord; I am the captain and commander of the faithful, the chosen one of the prophet; I am the King of Kings; I am a Prince in Paradise; then obey me without murmur, as my camels do."

This is the magnificent pretension of the Sultan of Morocco, and it is generally allowed. It is refreshing to find a country where not only has the divine right never been contested, but where as yet it has not even been questioned. Now and then a pretender to the throne has turned up, and the annals of Morocco are red with stories of civil wars. But the pretender has never been a revolutionist; he has always based his contion upon having a more divine right, and the alleged possession of a more generous direct flow of the blood of the prophet in his veins, says the Century.

The loyalty of the people toward the monarch partakes of the nature of adoration. When the battle is fought and won, and the soldiers who have fallen sorely wounded are brought off the field and placed in a circle around the white pavilion in which the mysterious monarch lives, as unapproachable and invisible in his camp as in his court, then, it is said, the dread Sultan walks up and down among them, smiling with silent pity upon their agony; and they, the poor ignorant Kabytes of the valleys and the nomad horseman from the desert, cry out until their cries give place to the rattle of death, "Allah ibark amer Seedna" ("God prolong the days of our Lord"). And this, too, is the cry of the malefactor as he goes toward death or mutilation, and these are the words of the disgraced vizir who, when for purposes of political necessity he must disappear or be effaced, takes the cup of poisoned tea from the hands of his gracious sultan.

The mantle of the Prophet of Medina that he wears must, indeed, be broad and ample, for it is called upon to cover a multitude of sins; that is, viewed from our standpoint, but the Moors believe that, try as he may, the Sultan can do no wrong. He is like the saint I saw in Tanglier, who spends his entire time in drinking gin and whisky. One might think that this saint was drinking an undue quantity of strong waters, but such is not the case; at least, it has never appeared to the Moors in this light, for he is such a holy man, they say, that the moment the strong waters come in contact with his person, they lose all their fiery qualities and become innocent mare's milk.

Expert Persian Archers.

Tavernier gives a good account of the Persian archer who shot from horseback at full gallop, says James Payne in the London Illustrated News. The incident of one of the bowmen declining to shoot before the Shah, upon the ground that his mission was to transfix the enemies of his country and not a turf target, was obviously exceptional. "He drew the arrows, and, taking one in his mouth, shot it when at full speed in the Parthian fashion—i. e., backward, into the centre of the butt; then, turning about, he shot the second arrow exactly into the same spot." That was pretty good, but nothing like the skill of the Emperor Domitian, who placed boys in the circus at various distances, with their fingers separated, through which he shot his arrows without doing them the slighest injury. This would make a great sensation if practised in public by even the junior members of the royal family.

Most of our perfumes come from flowers or are made in imitation of the scents of flowers, so attar of roses, by a common consent, ranks at the head of the list of perfumes. Other preparations from roses, too, hold a high place and have long been esteemed. Rosewater is historic. When Saladin entered Jerusalem in the twelfth century, he had the walls of the Mosque of Omar washed with it. But attar or oil of roses is by far the most precious and most prized of all. An Eastern prince will present to an honored guest rich jewels, rubies, and diamonds, and then add as the rarest of all a crystal bottle filled with this priceless essence.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THERE is a man in Shepherdstown, W. Va., who could be a veritable Brutus, if the occasion ever arose. He is the Mayor of the town, and the other day he fined himself for allowing his cow to run at large, in violation of the town's ordinance.

OF every 1,000 clergymen between the ages of 45 and 65 it is found that only 15.93 die annually. But of every 1,000 doctors between the ages of 45 and 65 no fewer than 28.02 die every year. That is to say, the mortality of medical men is almost double that of clergymen, and the rate is increasing.

A BILL before the English Parliament aims, by a somewhat singular method, to prevent drunkenness. According to its provisions, any party convicted of drunkenness twice within a year shall not be allowed on the premises on which liquor is licensed to be sold. A licensed vendor who breaks the restriction imposed in such a case shall be liable to a penalty. The bill in question is not to apply to centers of population with more than 20,000 inhabitants.

RAVENSTEIN, the noted statistician, has just published the result of a series of interesting calculations, which are that the earth cannot nourish more than 6,000,000,000 people. At present the population of the earth is estimated to be 1,467,000,000 souls, and according to Ravenstein's ingenious combinations the 6,000,000,000 mark will be reached in 180 years, so that the day is not very far off when the earth can no longer maintain her children, unless by that time beefsteak and potatoes can be chemically made from air, earth and water.

OF cities with more than 100,000 population England has thirty, Germany twenty four, France and Russia each twelve, Italy ten, Austria-Hungry six, Spain five, Belgium, the Scandinavian States, Roumania and the Balkan Islands each four, the Netherlands three, Portugal two; the total in Europe being 116 great cities. Asia has 105, China having fifty-three and British India thirty. In Africa there are seven, in America forty, of which the United States have twenty-six; South America nine. Australia has only two large cities.

"FEW persons," says a railroad man, "have any idea of the enormous cost of rolling stock. The price of a single car ranges from $15,000 down to $280. The former is the price of a first-class Pullman car, while the latter is that of what is known as a flat car, such as are used to haul gravel and dirt. A common flat-bottomed coal car costs $500, while a car with a double hopper-bottom is quoted at a hundred more. A refrigerator car costs $550. A combined baggage and mail car costs $2,500, and a first-class coach is valued at $5,500."

PERHAPS the quaintest and quietest little settlements within a hundred miles of New York are those built at the foot of the Palisades. The fishermen who live there appear to be as far from the madding crowd as though they were alone on the prairie. The tall cliffs and ragged rocks about them cut them off from the rest of the world, and they have few visitors. There is not a horse or wagon among them and no road to drive on. Springs of good water are found within a rod of the salt Hudson, but beer and groceries are a long way off, unless one takes a boat and crosses the river to the metropolis that swirls and roars on the other bank.

JOHN ROBINSON, who now lives at Cincinnati, is probably the oldest survivor of the oldtime circus. He is over eighty-two years of age, and was actively engaged in the business from his boyhood up to just before the war. He says that in those days the regular charges in the South were twenty-five cents for whites and thirty-seven and one-half cents for slaves. Spanish coins were plentiful, and a dollar could be split up in nearly any way desired. The slaves were charged the higher price in order to, in a certain measure, restrict their patronage. It was nearly as easy to get thirty-seven and one-half cents as it would have been to get twenty-five cents. The slaves came in droves generally, accompanied by some member of their owner's family or in charge of a trusted slave. In the North twenty-five cents was the usual price, but business was not so good as in Dixie.

A QUEER story comes from Ashland, Kan. In common with the rest of the country, the people of this town have been feeling the pinch of hard times. They therefore determined to economize. The town is not very large, but it has seven settled ministers, and it was determined that one would suffice until better times came. So a vote was taken on the question which of the seven should be retained. The poll showed a plurality of votes for the Methodist minister, and therefore the other six were discharged. It is proposed that other towns in Kansas, especially those suffering from drought, shall adopt the same plan, and that the money thus saved shall be given to the needy. This is a practical movement in the direction of Christian unity that will hardly be pleasing to the discharged clergymen, however strong may be their theoretical belief in Christian unity.

IN many ways the United States have educated the world in politics, and I, for one, do not hesitate to say that their scheme of government is the best that has ever been established by a nation, says London Truth. But in nothing do we owe more to Americans than for their having afforded us the great object lesson of a State pursuing the even current of its way, without that meddling in the affairs of other States which have been the bane of European powers. Here we have a country, rich, powerful, industrial and commercial, yet never troubling itself with what happens outside its frontiers, or annexing foreign lands on the plea of philanthropy, or on the ground that in some centuries its area will be too small for its population, or in order to create markets for its goods. And what is the result? No one dreams of attacking the United States or of picking a quarrel with them. The lesson to be learnt is that a State should rest satisfied with promoting the well-being of her own citizens and leave it to other States to promote the well-being of theirs. Can anyone conceive the United States annexing jungles in the center of Africa in the wild expectation that the inhabitants of the jungles will be civilized and then cover their nakedness with American cotton goods and cook their food in American pots and pans?

THERE are, according to the recent official reports, fifty derelict vessels floating in the Atlantic Ocean that are regarded as dangerous to navigation. The large number of these abandoned hulks are in the sailing route of the equator, and the record of their movements shows that they cross and recross the track. Some of them have made long journeys since they were deserted by their crews, who took refuge in some passing vessel when their own craft threatened to sink or had become hopelessly unmanageable or waterlogged and uninhabitable. Some of these travel so near the regular ocean lanes that an almost unbroken record of their wanderings is reported and sketched on the Atlantic pilot charts. One of the latest of these well-known ocean wanderers heard of is the bark Ocean, which originally appeared just north of the southern track of the western bound steamers in September. It has since been reported at periodical invervals and has gradually drifted south, almost to the sailing route from the equator. The last reports previous to its recent hailing was in March, since which time it has taken a northwesterly course toward the Bermudas, and was seen in about longitude 60 and latitude 30 on May 30. Some of the abandoned vessels have valuable cargoes of lumber, and could they be towed to port would prove rich booty. One of the most notable of the derelicts, whose journeyings were well recorded, was the Maine schooner W. L. White, which, after being abandoned off Delaware Bay in March, 1888, after ten months and ten days, arrived off the northwest coast of Scotland and went ashore at Stornoway, having traversed 5,000 miles of ocean and been reported forty-five times by passing ships.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

After the juice has been squeezed from lemons the peels may be utilized for cleaning brass. Dip them in common salt and scour with dry brick dust.

Old paint and varnish may be removed by an emulsion formed of two parts of ammonia shaken up with one part of turpentine. It will soften them so they may easily be scraped off.

To wash windows and make them clear and bright, use ammonia and borax, but no soap. To wash glass tumblers and make them brilliant and clear use strong tepid soda water, then rinse in clear, cold water and dry with a linen cloth without nap.

Dingy wall paper may be improved, though not restored, by rubbing gently with a soft cloth dipped in oatmeal. The cloth must be changed as often as it becomes covered with the dirt removed from the paper; otherwise it will soil instead of cleansing.

One of the hardest things to keep neat about the kitchen is the dishcloth. Somehow it will grow to look dingy and black, no matter how thoroughly it is rinsed after each dishwashing. Of course, after rinsing it should always be thoroughly washed with plenty of soap and hot water, and then hung out to dry. Use one cloth for china and glass and another for pots and pans, for the latter blackens the cloth, no matter how well washed they may be. The careful drying of the dishcloth after each using is very necessary, for damp cloths of any kind lying about the kitchen, certainly encourage water bugs and roaches as well as black beetles and other insect abominations. Keep your kitchen sweet and clean and you have the first requisite for a wholesome healthy house.

He Wants New Arms.

Theodore Lee, the armless newsdealer, who went East recently with a vague idea that he could get arms grafted on to his stumps has been heard from. He has been inquiring among specialists regarding his case, and he finds that he may yet secure arms. First, the arms that are to be grafted on to his stumps must be taken from a healthful man or woman, and the hope is held out to Mr. Lee that he may find some person, condemned to be hanged, for instance, who would for $1,000, say, to be given to relatives or charity, allow an arm to be amputated for grafting purposes. Mr. Lee has, in substance, been informed that the splice would have to made just above the elbow joint.

When Mr. Lee has found a person who will submit to the operation they will have to be brought together in such a position as to permit of the arms of both which are to be operated upon being placed in plaster of paris casts, so that they cannot be moved. Then it is proposed to cut the back part of both the arms, also cutting through the bone arm that is to be grafted on to Mr. Lee's stump, or that portion of it that is cut away at the first operation, is to be adjusted and fastened to the stump and allowed to remain until it heals and there is evidence of circulation between the stump and the part that is grafted on. The second operation will be the cutting of the remainder of the inside portion of the arm, together with the artery and the nerve. This operation, it is proposed, however, is not to be undertaken until the surgeons are satisfied that the circulation through the part of the arm already grafted on is sufficient to nourish and support the new forearm.—[St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Pathos in a Hospital.

He lay on a cot in the surgical ward of the Pennsylvania Hospital, recovering slowly from a bad attack of delirium tremens. He was unconscious.

The sharp clang of the ambulance bell rang, but he did not hear it. A little patient was brought in and placed in an adjoining bed. She was very ill, and her pitiable moans sounded through the corridor. Suddenly she spied the form on the cot.

"Papa; there's my papa," she said.

He did not hear her.

Two days later he could see and hear everything, but the adjoining bed was empty.—[Philadelphia Call.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Avoiding Offense—What She Could Do—Ready for Business—A Difference, Etc., Etc.

AVOIDING OFFENSE.

Jimson—I say, old boy, come in and take pot-luck with me to-day.

Billson (who has tried Jimson's pot-luck before)—Um—really, I'd be delighted, but—er—important matter to attend to.

Jimson—Oh, nonsense. Business is duller than a country churchyard—nothing going on at all.

Billson—Yes—er—of course—business can wait, of course, but this is—er a domestic matter, you know.

Jimson—Get out! Your folks are out of town, and I know it.

Billson (in desperation)—Yes, that's so; but my—er—mother-in-law doesn't leave until to-day, and I want to go to—er—the railway station and kiss her good-by.—[New York Weekly.

BREAKING IT GENTLY.

It was the first she had ever baked and she said proudly:

"Don't you think I could go into the bread business?"

"My dear," answered her husband, gently, "if they sold bread by weight you'd make your fortune."—[Washington Star.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

Tramp—Please, mum, if ye'll kindly help me on me journey, I'll be much obleeged.

Housekeeper—Huh! On a journey, eh?

Tramp—Yes, mum; I'm goin' West to start a bank.—[New York Weekly.

FASTIDIOUS.

Haversup More—Weary Walker's too much of a 'ristocrat fer de business.

Maney Steppes—What's he doin' now?

Haversup More—Got so he won't sleep anywhere 'cept on a flower bed.—[Puck.

BEATS TWO TAILS.

They were out looking at the comet. One of the guests said he thought he could see two tails.

"That's nothing," put in the enfant terrible. "I've heard ma say that pa often sees two moons."—[Judge.

A VAIN SEARCH.

Von Blumer—I hear that burglars broke into your house last night. Did they find anything?

Witherby—No. My wife is cleaning house.—[Judge.

A GREAT INVENTOR.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—My husband is a great inventor.

Mrs Yeast—Indeed! What does he invent, excuses?—[Yonkers Statesman.

AN EMOTIONAL ROLE.

She—Why were you so awkward and embarrassed when you proposed to me?

He—Oh, I was trying not to look so cock-sure of being accepted as I felt.—[Age.

HE STOPPED HOARDING.

Mrs. Snaggs (reading)—A man in South Duxbury, Mass., has coughed up a ten-cent piece he swallowed some time ago.

Mr. Snaggs—Yes, I've noticed other indications that the hoarding of money, is coming to an end.—[Pittsburg Chronicle.

THE BEST OF IT.

Lawyer—When I ask you your age why do you say eight and twenty instead of twenty-eight?

Lady Witness—I believe in putting the best foot forward.

A COUP D'ETAT.

Weary Walker—See here, Walter! we're desperit, an' you gotter try a new game. Go up to dat house an' ask de lady for a drink of ice-cold water, an' perhaps you'll git a pie.

Walking Walter (horrified)—Yes, but wha-wha-whad if she offered me de wa-t-e-r?

Weary Walker—Why, den cut an' run, an' we'll t'ink up a new scheme.—[Judge.

REPARTEE IN THE BARNYARD.

The chanticleer announced with joy:
"The day, my dear, doth dawn;"
And the hen, engaged in hatching eggs,
Rejoined in brief: "I'm on."
—[Puck.

MAKING PREPARATION.

"Smith is very busy getting ready to attend the fair."

"What is he doing?"

"Learning to live on one meal a day."—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

SHOES TO FIT.

The funny man's wife was reading an English almanac and he was smoking and resting his gigantic intellect on the back of his chair.

"I notice here," she said, "that in the matter of shoes, temperance people should wear pumps. Now what sort of shoes would you say drinking people should wear?"

The gigantic intellect began to roll over and exert itself.

"Well," he said, thoughtfully. "I think they should wear tight ones."—[Detroit Free Press.

A DEFENDER OF PURE LANGUAGE.

"Did you enjoy seeing the foreign tribes at the Fair?"

"Naw. I tried to chin wid t'ree or four of dem an' dey can't speak a word of decent English."—[Chicago Record.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE.

Mr. Skidds—It may seem to you an odd time to ask the question, but before we start to the theatre I want to know if you will marry me, Delia.

Delia—I, too, have a question to ask.

"Ask it."

"Is my hat on straight?"

"Yes. Will you marry me?"

"Yes."—[New York Sun.

HE SAVED HIMSELF.

She (slightly tinctured with woman's rights notions)—Do you believe in the equality of woman?

He (emphatically)—I do not.

She (drawing away from him)—What!

He—I believe woman to be eminently superior to man.—[New York Press.

DISTANTLY RELATED.

Livingston—I didn't know you and Miss Featherspray were so well acquainted.

Nina—Oh, yes; we are distantly related.

Livingston—How?

Nina—We are both sisters to the same young man.—[Vogue.

ROMANCE ON THE ROAD.

Tramp—Please, mum, I am told that most women save a piece of their weddin' cake for years.

Mrs. Suburb.—I presume that is true. I have mine.

Tramp—Yes, mum. Would you be so kind as to lend it to me to put under my pillow to-night, so I'll dream of th' one I'm goin' to marry?—[New York Weekly.

READING HIS MIND.

She—It can hardly be questioned that every woman is more or less of a mind reader.

He—Do you think you could read mine?

She—I'd rather not. Mamma is a little particular as to the character of my reading.—[Boston Globe.

THANKS TO THE OYSTER.

She—O, Tom, here's a pearl in this oyster.

He (excitedly)—Grace, may—may I have it set in an engagement ring?—[Judge.

EXCEPTIONAL.

"Say," said the regular customer of the side-street restaurant, as he stopped at the desk, to pay his check, "where did you get that beef you are serving to-day?"

"What's the matter with it?" aggressively asked the cashier, who scented another kick.

"There's nothing the matter with it; that's why I asked."—[Life.

WHAT SHE COULD DO.

Mr. Staylate—At any time when in company I can, by mere force of will, prevent myself from sneezing.

Miss Wearie—I never tried that, but I can prevent myself from yawning.—[Good News.

ODDS AND ENDS.

It is better to give than receive. But it is pretty good to be a receiver.—[Chicago Post.

The Fiend—Her face is her fortune. The Enemy—How interesting! Made it herself, too, didn't she?—[Life.

Kentucky had another shower of fish the other day. It is a strange State where the fish have to go to the clouds for water.—[Boston Traveller.

Although fully as sensitive to pain as other people, it is a fact that the deaf and dumb man is happiest when he is mute-elated.—[Buffalo Courier.

He—How do you like Lord Foppington, Miss Barrow? Miss Barrow—Not at all. He can't pronounce his r's, and I do detest being addressed as Miss Bowwow.—[Tit-Bits.

She—Oh! isn't that a bull? He—Yes, but you needn't be afraid so long as I am with you. She—But I am afraid you wouldn't be with me long if he came this way.—[Drake's Magazine.

Mr. Biggleswade—My, dear, how on earth did you ever choose such an awkward, slatternly, ignorant creature as that new servant girl? Mrs. Biggleswade—My love, I didn't choose her. She chose me.—[Puck.

"How did Chadler discover that drinking hot water would cure headache?" "By drinking coffee at his boarding-house continually."

Solicitous Mother—My son, is your fiancee a girl of thoughtfulness and foresight? Son—Foresight? Well, I should say so! She keeps a piece of chewing-gum under every chair in the house.—[Puck.

The Burro as a Pioneer.

It is difficult to see what the people of the Rockies would do without the burro (Spanish for donkey), "the sad-eyed philosopher of the West." He is a great pet with children, and seems to grow very fond of them. But he is used principally as a beast of burden. He boards himself, nibbling the grass that grows along the trail.

On his patient back the lonely prospector ties blankets, pick and frying-pan, while he himself plods behind with rifle and staff. The miner, far up in the mountains, uses him to carry ore in sacks to the smelter, and bring back in return flour, sugar, coffee, and even water. When the galleries and shafts of the mine are ready to be braced, the timbers are brought up in the same way, as are the lumber and furniture for the miner's house.

And finally he brings the rails that are to connect the mine with civilization by an iron band. This is the last. Slowly and sadly the burro turns his back upon the work in whose completion he has been such an important helper, and picks his cautious way over the rugged trail that leads to fresh woods, if not to pastures new.—[St. Nicholas.

Two Strange Friends.

Not long ago I was passing a barnyard in this place, and stood to look over the gate at a pretty half-grown lamb standing alone outside the barn. But the sight of me so enraged a fierce, shaggy hairy dog tied up to his kennel between the lamb and me that he barked himself nearly into fits, showing all his teeth, and straining so furiously at his chain as to make me quite nervous lest it should give way. In the meantime I struck such terror into the heart of the lamb that it fled across the yard to place itself under the protection of the dog, and stood close by his side, while he barked and danced with fury. As I drew a little nearer, the lamb backed right into the kennel, and when, after I had made a circuit in order to watch the further movements of this strange pair of friends from behind a tree, I saw their two faces cautiously looking out together, cheek-by-jowl, while the dog's anger was being reduced to subsiding splutters of resentment. He was not a collie, but a very large sort of poodle.—[London Spectator.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

DRESSES FOR AUTUMN.

Many handsome dress models for autumn wear show the bodice laced, hooked, or buttoned down the back—a most becoming fashion on a graceful figure, and a commendable one for certain gowns if one has a maid or a friend always available, but if chance services have to be depended upon, this graceful style must be sacrificed, for be the arms ever so long and patience like Job's, one will never succeed in buttoning the gown all the way down the back.—[St. Louis Republic.

A MARKETING COSTUME.

A neat costume for marketing may be composed of the following: A dress made from some quiet wash-silk or sateen, with a bell skirt and plain waist—one or two narrow ruffles may ornament the skirt, while the waist may be cut low at the neck, so that a shirt front can be worn with it. A sailor hat with a band of ribbon around it, a pair of lisle-thread gloves, tan shoes and a silk umbrella. If your marketing dress is made of flannel or cloth have several rows of machine stitching around the bottom as a finish.—[New York World.

HOW TO LOOK COOL SUDDENLY.

If you come in after a long round of shopping and receive a sudden summons to the parlor to meet some unexpected guest, do not be dismayed at the crimson face which meets your eye as you stand before your dressing table mirror. Likewise do not seek a remedy in the bath room. Many women think the only way to cool off is to bathe the face lavishly in cool water. This is a great mistake, and with a thin skin will only intensify the color, and the last estate of this woman shall be worse than the first. Dash the water on throat and neck as freely as you choose, particularly at the back of the neck, but if the face is bathed at all let it be done sparingly, then sponge it with Florida water and lastly apply a generous coating of rice powder. You will look ghastly, but let the powder remain while you add the few necessary touches to your toilet. Then, just as you are to descend to the parlor, dust off all superfluous powder lightly, and you will welcome your guest fresh and cool, not only in appearance, but in reality.—[Washington Star.

TRAINED WOMEN COOKS.

The heavy part of domestic labor will after a time be done by machinery and by professional cleaners and scrubbers who go from house to house, but there will always be demand for trained women cooks. There is something fine and æsthetic in the preparation of dainty food. The labor is not severe, and the mixing and cooking of choice and healthful foods, such as civilized beings ought to eat, require a degree of intellectual power not less than is demanded to write a good poem. If not exactly an intellectual occupation, high class cooking comes so near it that it must be considered fully as honorable as the profession of trained nurse. By all means women with a taste that way should train themselves for skilled cooks. Then, with good grammar, courteous manners, spotless white aprons and caps, they could command their own price and an honorable position socially. What the trained nurse has accomplished for herself along this line the trained woman cook can do for herself.—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

THE USEFUL HAIRPIN.

The use of the hairpin is as great a mystery to the average man as the spread of the cholera is to the scientist, despite the fact that nearly every man has at some period of his existence been designated as a "hairpin" of some kind or other by one of his irate fellows, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. For the benefit of these, as well as the gentler sex, which uses it so extensively, but which is generally unaware of the means or manner of its manufacture, we append a few statistics. Hairpins are made by automatic and very complicated machines. The coiled wire is put upon drums and becomes straightened as it feeds itself to the machine. It passes along until it reaches two cutters, which point the end at the same time they cut it the length required. This piece of wire then slips along an iron plate until it reaches a slot, through which it is pressed into regular shape. The hairpins are then put into a pan and japanned, after which they are heated in an oven with a temperature of from 300 to 400 degrees. There are but four American factories. The largest are in Birmingham and Waterbury, Conn., the others are in Philadelphia and Brooklyn. Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of hairpins are annually imported from England, France and Germany. Judging by the immense amount of money thus expended it would appear that the headgear of a large portion of our feminine population is somewhat extraneous.

MOURNING STATIONERY.

Mourning stationery shows greater changes than dress. The deep, black-edged paper and cards are no longer in vogue.

A lady who sets many fashions in New York has recently ordered her monogram stamped in black on plain white paper. Many use stationery with a narrow border but do away with crest and monogram while in mourning. If the address be used it is of course stamped in black. Black sealing wax is fashionable, and this has banished crest and monogram from the envelope.

During second mourning gray paper has become popular, and gray sealing wax matching the envelope takes the place of black. When heliotrope is reached in dress heliotrope wax may be employed on envelopes.

Memorial cards, which have gone out in England, are occasionally ordered, but the custom is not general. Nor is it considered obligatory to send even a card in answer to a call or letter of condolence. Death releases the afflicted from all social obligations for a period of not less than a year.

Should "complimentary mourning" ever be introduced among us it is possible that those who live beyond their income might resort to a device said to have been used in England, where pater familias finds it cheaper sometimes to buy black gowns for his wife, daughters and servants ostensibly for the death of a distant relative rather than to return certain dinners and balls for which they are indebted to their acquaintances.—[St. Louis Republic.

FASHION NOTES.

Leather bindings will supersede velvet on the bottom of dress skirts.

Diamond ivy leaves and pearl berries form long sprays for the front of an evening gown.

The Marie Antoinette fichu of silk muslin trimmed with lace is a great favorite with the young ladies, to wear as a summer mantle.

Felix has brought out new sleeves for summer dresses that are composed entirely of frills of three-inch lace from the shoulders; they are edged with Irish guipure, bead fringe or passementerie.

The notched lapel collar, which so often appears on tailor-made gowns, loses much of its severity when applied upon the short, full waist of a lately-designed street costume.

Sloped gores let into the back of a lounging gown produce a graceful bell effect, and an oddly shaped sailor collar heightens the attractiveness of the garment.

A collarette that is coming forward in cotton gowns, and will be repeated in wool later on, is a three-quarter circle, shaped to fit smoothly around the shoulders, and folded to points in front. It is effective in the stiff linen and heavy cotton goods.

White braid is most used for the trimming of yachting costumes, though many of the skirts are quite plain, the revers of the coat being faced and the blouses, or shirt fronts, giving scope for color.

Linens this year are worn for quite dressy occasions—at the races, at garden parties, summer church weddings, etc. Their trim tailor make does much toward rendering them au fait for such uses. Flax gray, pale and deep blue, ecru and chocolate colors are all well worn among the linens, ducks and piques of the season.

In evening dresses there is a radical change in the sleeves. The large, full puffs are gradually disappearing, and in their place is a bell-shaped sleeve made of frills lined with a definite color; in fact, all sleeves are becoming less pretentious, and in a very little time the grotesque and aggressive hump on the top of the shoulder will subside altogether.

As the chief idea just now is to be cool, many ladies have adopted dark or black crepon skirts, with which they wear pale pink, pale blue, mauve, yellow, black or white finely-plaited chiffon blouses ornamented with narrow insertions of Valenciennes, Bruges or guipure in black or bisc.

Designed expressly for deck and shore wear is a costume in cream serge, striped with fine lines of dark blue. The short jacket is faced with dark blue, and is ornamented with knots and loops of white and gold cord. The white linen vest is fastened down the front with small gilt buttons, and is left open at the neck, to show collar and cravat. The jaunty cap is of blue and white serge and with the name of a yacht printed on the band.

A new and not particularly graceful fashion is that of plaiting bias bands of silk in rose-ruching fashion and placing them around the shoulders of lace capes. The bands for plaiting are about ten inches wide. A very wide sash-ribbon was recently used on a cape, being plaited very full and used to outline the round yoke, the ends falling almost to the hem of the skirt. Nine yards of ribbon were used in the plaiting.

Are We to Become Toeless?

That the civilized part of us is changing our physical structure in answer to the conditions under which we live is a fact to which the poor little toes in the corners of our boots might tearfully testify if we could consult them in the spirit. This member, which our prehistoric lady ancestors doubtless found æsthetically useful, when, while grasping with the foot an article of food, they elegantly elevated the little toe from the others, as the little finger of the damsel from the teacup of to-day, has now so fallen from its high estate that in 36.25 per cent. of men and women the first joint of the little toe has been replaced by a solid, inflexible bone. It is to be supposed that if we continue for a few more æons to walk with our junior toe doubled up like a leaf in a book we shall some day look all around our foot and find no toe at all. As the process continues and each rushing cycle knocks off another toe we shall finally have in place of the present artistically befringed pediments a pair of solid pads, on which will rest five useless commemorative nails, like so many tombstones erected to those departed members which went to join the dodo rather than accept shoes that did not fit.—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

The First Run on a Bank.

The first "run on a bank" of which we have any record took place in London in 1667. In that year some London bankers were unable to meet the unexpected demands of their depositors for money and closed their doors. The people supposed they were to be swindled, a riot ensued, and four bankers were dragged from their offices and hanged in their own doorways. The military had to be called out before order was restored.

Although this is the first recorded "run" such affairs could not have been of usual occurrence, as the word "bankrupt" plainly shows. It is derived from two Italian words which mean "broken bench." The money changers and money lenders did business at counters in the market places of Italian cities, and a man would often rush into the square, overturn the counters or benches and steal the cash. Hence a "bankrupt," or one whose bench is broken, came to mean a man without cash.—[St. Louis Republic.

A Matter of Health.

Housekeepers faintly realize the danger of an indiscriminate use of the numerous baking powders nowadays found upon every hand, and which are urged upon consumers with such persistency by peddlers and many grocers on account of the big profits made in their sale. Most of these powders are made from sharp and caustic acids and alkalies which burn and inflame the alimentary organs and cause indigestion, heartburn, diarrhœal diseases, etc. Sulphuric acid, caustic potash, burnt alum, all are used as gas-producing agents in such baking powders. Most housekeepers are aware of the painful effects produced when these chemicals are applied to the external flesh. How much more acute must be their action upon the delicate internal membranes! Yet unscrupulous manufacturers do not hesitate to use them, because they make a very low-cost powder, nor to urge the use of their powders so made, by all kinds of alluring advertisements and false representations. All the low priced or so-called cheap baking powders, and all powders sold with a gift or prize, belong to this class.

Baking powders made from chemically pure cream of tartar and bi-carbonate of soda are among the most useful of modern culinary devices. They not only make the preparation of finer and more delicious cookery possible, but they have added to the digestibility and wholesomeness of our food. But baking powders must be composed of such pure and wholesome ingredients or they must be tabooed entirely.

Dr. Edson, Commissioner of Health of New York, in an article in the "Doctor of Hygiene," indicates that the advantages of a good baking powder and the exemption from the dangers of bad ones in which the harsh and caustic chemicals are used, are to be secured by the use of Royal Baking Powder exclusively, and he recommends this to all consumers. "The Royal," he says, "contains nothing but cream of tartar and soda refined to a chemical purity, which when combined under the influence of heat and moisture produce pure carbonic, or leavening, gas. The two materials used, cream of tartar and soda, are perfectly harmless even when eaten, but in this preparation they are combined in exact compensating weights, so that when chemical action begins between them in the dough they practically disappear, the substance of both having been taken to form carbonic-acid gas." Hence it is, he says, that the Royal Baking Powder is the most perfect of all conceivable agents for leavening purposes.

It seems almost incredible that any manufacturer or dealer should urge the sale of baking powders containing injurious chemicals in place of those of a well-known, pure and wholesome character simply for the sake of a few cents a pound greater profit; but since they do, a few words of warning seem to be necessary.

Cannibals of the Ocean.

Such fierce carnivorous fishes as exist in the depths of the ocean are unknown at the surface. There is a "black swallower," which devours other finny creatures ten times as big as itself, literally climbing over its victim, first with one jaw and then with the other. Another species is nearly all mouth, and, having no power of locomotion, it lives buried in the soft ooze at the bottom, its head alone protruding, ready to engulf any prey that may wander into its cavernous jaws. There is a ferocious kind of shark, resembling a huge eel. All of these monsters are black as ink. Some of them are perfectly blind, while others have enomous goggling eyes. No ray of sunlight ever pierces the dark, unfathomed caves in which they dwell. Each species is gobbled by the species next bigger, for there is no vegetable life to feed on.—San Francisco Examiner.

Sent Them About Their Business.

Ferdinand Hassler, the father of the United States coast survey system, was once waited upon by a committee of Congress sent to inquire into the progress of the work. The committee reached New York and wended their way upstairs to the room where Hassler was drilling his classes and preparing them for work. Hassler, who allowed no intruders, met them at the door and inquired their business. They answered that they had come to investigate. "What part of the work do you wish to inspect?" inquired the Swiss mathematician. Congress had no definite idea on the point. "Then you had better go and find out," returned Hassler, as he shut the door in the face of the astonished committee. The committee looked at each other, and, on second sober thought, concluded that Hassler was about right, and quietly wended their way downstairs and back to Washington.

Eating in Haste

At times while serving as constable and deputy sheriff brought on dyspeptic trouble, although I was naturally healthy. Eight months ago I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured my dyspeptic trouble and set me back in my age about fifteen years. I advised others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they now rejoice over the good effect it has had upon them. My wife had suffered from severe headaches, general prostration and loss of appetite. She has taken two bottles and her head is now free from pain and she is enjoying excellent health and renewed strength." S. SHUMWAY, Webster, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

Mr. Shumway.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills assist digestion. 25 cents.

Growth of Finger Nails.

A prominent uptown manicure who has devoted many years to the study of the subject states as the result of his observations that the finger nails of the human species grow more rapidly in children than in adults, and that the growth is slowest with the aged.

His observations, however, do not stop at this, for he finds that both in childhood and age they grow faster in summer than in winter. In one instance a nail that required 132 days to renew in winter renewed in summer in exactly 116 days. During both seasons the patient upon whom this experiment was made enjoyed normal health.

The method of testing this growth was in each instance the same. The nail was pared close and slightly notched at the quick. Both the right and the left hand were studied, with the result that he affirms that the growth of finger nails is more rapid on the right hand than on the left. As the person was right-handed it is presumed that the contrary is true of left-handed individuals.

One peculiarity of the growth of finger nails in addition to those stated is that the period of renewal differs proportionately with the length of the fingers. Thus it is more rapid in the middle fingers than any other. In the fingers on either side the middle finger the period of renewal is about equal and slower. It is even more slow in the little finger, and slowest of all in the thumb.

Comparing the same fingers of the different hands, the person who discovered these curious phases of growth states that on an average the nails on the left hand fingers of a right-handed person require eighty-two days longer to renew than those of the left hand. In one particular the growth of the nails and hair and beard are governed by the same law, that of growing more rapidly in summer than in winter.—[New York Herald.

Chinese Cucumbers.

Down in Miles River Neck, Talbot county, there is a spot where the average Chinese would delight to dwell. It is a place where Chinese cucumbers grow to an enormous size. This vegetable, however, assumes sometimes a shape which frightens the natives of the neighborhood, in spite of the fact that Talbot is a local-option county (Baltimore American). The cucumber grows long and slim, and at times twists itself into coils resembling a snake. A man going from Easton the other day to Miles River ferry, in passing a little clearing in the woods, noticed a green looking object in a patch of vegetables, and he got over the fence to make a closer examination. He almost fainted. Another citizen came along soon afterward. The first man had revived and was leaving the patch at a Nancy Hanks gait. When accosted he said to his friend: "Been bit by a snake; woods full of 'em." Citizen No. 2 persuaded the frightened man to go back, and upon examination the snake proved to be a Chinese cucumber about twenty-seven inches long, which, in the course of growth, had twisted itself up in the form of a snake. The cucumber was sent to the American office by express yesterday. It was grown on the farm of L. W. Trail, of Miles River Neck, and its shape is perfectly snakelike. Mr. Trail, it is said, has a quarter of an acre of them. The Chinese cucumber is not eaten to any extent in this country, except by Chinese and a few foolish cows. The former, however, import them in a dried condition from their native land, as they do stale eggs and other odorous luxuries. The Chinese like to see cucumbers grow and and they cultivate them in their yards in the cities over here. The snakelike appearance of the vegetable does not frighten the slant-eyed foreigner, as he would eat with relish a garter-snake if he didn't happen to have anything else handy.

Pies by the Ten Thousand.

One hardly realizes the capacity of the New Englander for pie until he is told that Boston has a pie bakery capable of turning out 10,000 pies a day, and that it is running at its full capacity all the time. Most of the work is done by machinery under the direction of experts, who know just what a pie should be, and the product is of all sorts and sizes, from the ordinary pumpkin pie to the most delicious mince, and from a little pie worth a nickel to a huge rectangular affair that will feed a family. One of the most interesting operations is the baking. It is arranged so that a big wheel, at least 12 feet long and 16 in diameter, is suspended by its axle in a big oven under which is a glowing fire. Hung from the rims of this wheel at equal distances from each other are eight iron platforms, upon which pies are placed. Such is the manner of suspension that they always remain horizontal. This wheel is revolved by power. One of these platforms is before the opening in the oven, which opening is as large as the wheel itself. The attendants cover this platform with pies, and the wheel is turned until the next one comes into view, which is then filled, and so on until the eight have been supplied. The next turn brings into view the first lot put in, and they are ready to take out. They are removed and the platform filled again. The wheel turns and another baked lot is presented, and so it goes on day after day, 1,000 an hour taking their course over this pit of fire.—[Picayune.

Shark and Dolphin Fight.

I saw a fight between a fourteen-foot shark and a he dolphin. The sea was incarnadined with blood. The equal battle raged because each scavenger of the sea had been predatorily feeding or poaching on the other's moss-bunker preserves. It takes four bushel baskets of moss-bunkers for one he dolphin's breakfast. The fight raged fifteen minutes. The shark had to turn over to use his mouth. I know some lawyers who make profitable and golden use of the mouth in debate and don't turn over at all. When the shark was trying to get in its fine work the dolphin eviscerated the sea scavenger and that ended the fight, and the porpoise danced up and down and leaped over the body of its dead foe, as a New York lawyer does when he gets an extra $250 allowance for costs or counsel fees!—[Forest and Stream.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Discover your false friends; your true ones will discover you.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

European railroads stretch 142,685 miles.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

No sympathy is felt for the man who is a fool twice.

In every community there are a number of men whose whole time is not occupied, such as teachers, ministers, farmers' sons and others. To those classes especially we would say, if you wish to make several hundred dollars during the next few months, write at once to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do it.

At the beginning of the Christian era the relative values of gold to silver were as one to nine.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Traces of a prehistoric city have been discovered not far from Zanzibar, in Africa.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

There are in the world 261 blind asylums and training schools, with 11,780 inmates.

Impaired digestion cured by Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Cupid never shows a wrinkle.

"German Syrup"

William McKeekan, Druggist at Bloomingdale, Mich. "I have had the Asthma badly ever since I came out of the army and though I have been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly everything on the market, nothing has given me the slightest relief until a few months ago, when I used Boschee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night go to sleep without the least trouble." ©

Looking Better

feeling better—better in every way. There's more consolation in that than well people stop to ponder. To get back flesh and spirits is everything.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is prescribed by leading physicians everywhere for ailments that are causing rapid loss of flesh and vital strength.

Scott's Emulsion will do more than to stop a lingering Cough—it fortifies the system AGAINST coughs and colds.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

SHEPPARD'S STOVES AND RANGES

The Best for Either Heating or Cooking.
Excel in Style, Comfort and Durability.
260 KINDS AND SIZES. EVERY ONE WARRANTED AGAINST DEFECTS.
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To show you SHEPPARD'S LATEST CATALOGUE. If no dealer near you write to
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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE SOUTH

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE
For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,
RIPANS TABULES
act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 30c. Package (4 boxes), $1. For free sample address
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

Ingleside -:- Retreat.
For Diseases of Women. Scientific treatment and cures guaranteed. Elegant apartments for ladies before and during confinement. Address The Resident Physician, 71-72 Baxter Court, Nashville, Tenn.

Strawberry PLANTS $1.25 per 1000. Standard Varieties. Pure. Vigorous. O. W. BLACKNALL, Kittrell, N. C.

$75.00 To $250 can be made monthly working for B. F. Johnson & Co., No. 2 South 11th St., Richmond, Va

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived
with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

NO HARD TIMES

Like Sick Times.

Swamp-Root Cured Me.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1, 1893.
Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—I am happy to state that by the use of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** I have been cured of **bladder and kidney trouble.** I had used many other remedies without avail. If you are disposed to use this letter so that others may know of your wonderful Swamp-Root you are at liberty to do so. The remedy was recommended to me by Mr. E. B. Morgan, of Langdorne, Pa., who had been cured by its use. Dr. Kilmer's

Swamp-Root Cured Me

and it affords me pleasure to recommend it to others. I am not in the habit of giving testimonials, but when a medicine possesses such merits as yours, others should know it.

Samuel A. Stager, 621 Race Street.

At Druggists, 50 cent and $1.00 Size.
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
Dr. Kilmer & Co., - Binghamton, N. Y.

Dr. Kilmer's U & O Anointment Cures Piles.
Trial Box Free. — At Druggists 50 Cents.

$10 A Day Free!

Enclose in a letter containing your full name and address, the outside wrapper of a bottle of Smith's Bile Beans (either size). If your letter is the first one opened in the first morning mail of any day except Sunday $5 will be sent you at once. If the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th or 6th, $1. Ask for the SMALL size. Full list mailed to all who send postage for it (2 cts.).

Address J. F. Smith & Co.
No. 255 Greenwich St., New York.

"Not a gripe in a barrel of them"

Do You Sleep Peacefully?
DO YOU SLEEP ON AN IMITATION OR ON A GENUINE

Pilgrim Spring Bed?

TESTIMONIALS:

Perfection.
"I have tried many, but never found perfection until I slept on the Pilgrim Spring Bed."
(Signed) C. H. GOODWIN,
No. 42 Crest Ave., Beachmont, Mass.

Inexpensive.
"The Pilgrim Spring Bed is the very best spring bed which has ever entered our home, and is equal in every way to beds which have cost five times as much."
(Signed) THOS. P. FROST,
32 Dorchester Ave., Boston.

Exhibited at No. 31 Warren Street, New York; No. 2 Hamilton Place, Boston.
For sale by all reliable dealers everywhere.
See bass tag registered trademark on all genuine Pilgrims.

Pilgrim Spring Bed
No. 501
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

SEND FOR MONEY-SAVING PRIMER FREE.
ATLAS TACK CORPORATION, Boston.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.
It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Successor of the "Unabridged."
Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, more than $300,000 expended.
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THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.
No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. All sizes, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.
Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mailed by
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CANARIES domestic animals can obtain 3
PARROTS valuable books, on their allments and the care necessary for
HORSES their health, with free sample of
DOGS & COWS. 4 doses PROSSER'S Cattle Powder, FREE by mail, by Dr. PROSSER, No. 409 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Piso's Cure for
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. OCT. 5.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff,
JOHN P. CONDO.

For Treasurer,
JOHN Q. MILES.

For Register,
GEORGE W. RUMBERGER.

For Recorder,
W. GALER MORRISON.

For Commissioners,
GEORGE L. GOODHART.
T. FRANK ADAMS.

For Coroner,
DR. H. K. HOY.

For Auditors,
H. W. BICKLE.
W. W. ROYER.

DEFYING THE PEOPLE.

At the last presidential election the people of the United States, by an unprecedented majority declared they wanted the Sherman silver purchasing law repealed, and in addition both parties in their platforms demanded the repeal.

The silver senators who are now endeavoring to prevent the repeal by consuming time in useless speech-making, are a minority rebelling against the expressed will of the people.

At the same election the people by an immense majority spoke in favor of the repeal of the M'Kinley protective tariff. Let this demand of the people be carried out—obstruction will be defiance of the will of the American people.

At the same election, by a mighty majority, the American people demanded the repeal of the Force Bill. It would be rebelling against the wishes of the people to stand in the way of a prompt repeal of that un-American measure.

No true patriot in congress will refuse to obey the wishes of the people in regard to the three laws above mentioned.

IT WILL do this country no harm to behold itself in the glass held up by our friends from heathen lands, says Altoona *Tribune*. The selfishness of civilization is evident on every hand and the worst sufferers from it are the heathen people. The wickedness that abounds in our great cities, the caste spirit which manifests itself, the drunkenness which prevails and the many other blots upon our social organism cannot be hid, nor should we desire to conceal them. For everybody knows that they exist in spite of Christianity not because of it. Everybody knows that the gambler and the drunkard-maker, the dealer in woman's virtue, the hater of his fellow beings, the rich oppressor are not Christians, however much they may call themselves so. Everybody knows, or ought to know, that a man may belong to a church for years, may give intellectual assent to the teachings of the Bible, may subscribe to a confession of faith and yet not be a Christian. He only is a Christian who imitates Christ and from the heart accepts His teachings. It is well that our foreign visitors should show us the truth and unveil before our eyes the extent to which heathen practices prevail among us.

THE PHILADELPHIA *Press* endorses Cleveland in his silver repeal position. It says: "It is gratifying to know that President Cleveland keeps his courage up and adheres firmly to the sound position on the money question which he early assumed and has consistently and courageously maintained. His letter to Governor Northen is admirable in matter and spirit. Had he taken Stewart, Teller and Senatorial courtesy into consideration he would have been less astonished probably at the delay of silver purchase repeal in the Senate."

At the congress of religions being held in Chicago, Charles Strauss, a wealthy Hebrew of New York, publicly confessed Buddhism and joined that faith.

The report that John P. Condo, the Democratic nominee for sheriff, would be scratched at home, is not correct, and has been reported solely for effect in other localities. There is no reason whatever why any Democrat should refuse to vote for Mr. Condo, for he is a gentleman and a good citizen in every respect, and our word for it he will be elected by a large majority.

THE gold miner gets a dollar for a dollar's worth of gold. The silver miner gets a dollar for 60 cents worth of silver, and that's what's the matter. Put a 100 cents worth of silver into every dollar, same as is done with gold, anything less is robbing the government and the people to favor the silver kings.

The Republican nominees in this county had better spend their time and money at the Chicago fair than electioneering at home here, as the Democratic candidates are going to have a big walk-over.

John F. Harter drove thro these diggins beginning of the week, not to pull teeth but to pull Democratic votes. Just at this writing our canvass shows that John F. is just within 1571 of being sheriff.

WHEN another's ox is gored you are likely to view it from a different standpoint than when your ox is gored. The first you view as a small affair, but the latter calls up all your powers of denunciation.

Later reports of Monday night's terrible storm down by Louisiana and the gulf, has caused the loss of a 1000 lives with an enormous loss of property.

CLEMENT'S MILL BURNED.

A Fire Last Night Which Was the Work of an Incendiary.

Mr. George F. Clement's feed mill at the lower end of town was discovered on fire last night, Wednesday, about midnight, and was totally destroyed. Mr. D. F. Luse, who lives one square away, was the first to give the alarm, he having discovered it from his bed chamber; he says it started on the outside of the building, hence must have been set on fire, and was just beginning to burn.

The mill was a small two-story frame with engine shed attached, and was only erected about a year ago. The mill had not been running since last spring. In it were stored a new wind-pump, a number of well hydrants, three-fourths of a car load of coal, and some other articles.

In close proximity to the burning mill were several stables which were only saved by the free application of water. From the point at which the fire started it is evident that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and had been started from the outside. The total loss is about $2400, on which there is an insurance of about $1200, in some cash company.

COBURN.

Rev Addams Delivered His Farewell Sermon on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Motz, of Leadville, Colorado, are on an extended visit to friends in the old Keystone state; they are at present stopping with the ladys' mother, Mrs. M. R. Stover.

Mr. and Mrs, J. W. Moyer, of this place, and Mr. J. K. Moyer and wife, of Centre Mills, and Mr. William Moyer and wife, of Rebersburg, started from this station on Monday morning for the World's Fair; they will remain in the White City for a period of ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rishel, W. H. Meyer, Frank Hackenberg and Miss Gertie Hosterman attended the fair at Brook Park, on last Friday.

Philip Gramley, of Rebersburg, was visiting at the home of E. J. Vonada over Sunday.

Rev. Addams preached his farewell sermon at this place on Sunday evening to a crowded house; his text was "Farewell." The Reformed congregation by his resignation has lost an able minister, a wise counselor, and a loyal servant in his Master's vineyard. The reverend gentleman will remove his family to Reading, Pa., and retire from the active ministry.

The wife of H. C. Culp presented him with a priceless jewel, that of a new girl baby, on Sunday last. Mother and child are doing well.

Luther Guisewite has gone to Virginia in quest of timberland; if he finds things favorable down there he may locate there in the near future.

Four car loads of apples were shipped from this station during last week by Mr. Bingaman, of Snyder county.

Those parties who have nocturnal feasts on chicken, at the distillery, would better not repeat them too often or they might get their just dues for their unlawful conduct. You are being watched and are known.

Miss Tammie A. Stover, of Wolf's Store spent a week at this place visiting friends.

Miss Virgie Zimmerman, of Pardee, spent Sunday with her grandmother, Mrs. Archa Mullen.

Marriage Licenses.

The following is a list of marriage licenses issued during the past week:

Howard W. Stover and Delphia S. Bowersox, of Haines township.

C. M. Heckman and Lizzie Henderson, of Benner township.

Thomas F. Wise and Teresta Hazel, of Madisonburg.

James O. Hoover and Sella Reeser, of Union township.

Frank B. Ward and Nellie B. Funk, of Philipsburg.

For Cholera Morbus.

A good prescription for cholera morbus is a tumbler full of water to which has been added a teaspoonful of raw cornstarch and a teaspoonful or two of common salt. These are stirred well together and as much is drunk as can be taken without nausea. This has been tried many times in cases of summer diarrhoea and cholera morbus with invariable and prompt success.

TO - MAKE - BUSINESS

Prices ought to, and we think will do it.

SEE : OUR : GOODS

Pay particular attention to the extreme low prices we have put on them.

We are after your trade in earnest and mean to get it if you but give us half a chance.

FAUBLE'S,

BROCKERHOFF ROW. - BELLEFONTE, PA.

Ink Slings.

The grain fields all over look fine.

Our "new" main street looks horrible down to the Evang. church.

Misery is said to love company.

The Centre county travel to Chicago is on the increase. Times good?

What is a candidate good for? Candidate Moore saved J. Moyer's house from burning while electioneering.

Always true that, Birds of a feather flock together.

The resuming of manufacturing establishments still keeps on.

The chaps who ripped the grangers' tents are still undetected. Pity.

A sure test, You can judge a person by the company he keeps.

Bellefonte expects a boom with the new railroad; we wish them a terra-ra boom de-ay, a big fat one, too.

Between prayers is always the time to do as you pray.

Why can a circus show two days in the boro and pay no license as per our council's ordinance? Favoritism, hey?

If the anti-cow ordinance is passed it will be endorsed by nearly all.

Help your neighbor to prosper, it benefits yourself and others; jealousy is the spirit of the evil one within you.

Agents Wanted.

Energetic agents wanted in every town, county and state, to introduce our "Lace Curtains," Pillow Shams, Bed sets, Chenille Table Covers and Chenille Curtains. We offer the most liberal terms and guarantee exclusive Agency. Goods furnished direct from manufacturer at lowest possible prices. Fine assortment of Patterns and qualities. Every agent accepting an Agency from us can make an independent living. Write for terms and particulars; full information free.

NORTH BRITISH LACE MILLS.
sep14-3m 115 Worth St. N. Y.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a specific for croup. It is very pleasant to take, which is one of the most important requisites where a cough remedy is intended for use among children. I have known of cases of croup where I know the life of a little one was saved by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." J. J. LaGrange, druggist, Avoca, Neb. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Union County Deaths.

In Mifflinburg, on the 27th of September, Elizabeth B. Chambers, aged 85 years, 3 months and 13 days.

In Hartleton, on the 22nd of September, Mr. John Hower, aged 87 years, 8 months and 9 days.

—REPORTER only $1.50 per year.

EXPLOSIVES. POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

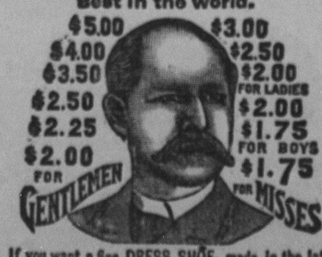
ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,
22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.

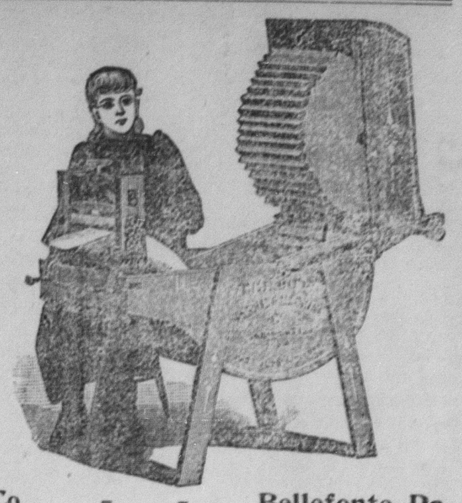


If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

—REPORTER only $1.50 per year.

BOSS
Washing Machine.

1. It washes clothes perfectly clean.
2. It works smooth and easy.
3. It cannot tear the clothes.
4. It adjusts itself to the size of the wash, so you can wash one shirt as well as ten.
5. No dirt can accumulate in this machine as in others; opening one waste cock removes it all.
6. Your wringer can be attached right to the machine, allowing water to run back into it.
7. It can be thoroughly ventilated, so no damp remains to rot the wood.
8. It is reasonable in price.
9. Wringers sold separate.



McCALMONT & Co., - - Bellefonte, Pa.

HYDRAULIC
CIDER PRESSES.

—HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER.—

Manufacturers Agents for Centre and adjoining counties, for

Hydraulic Cider and Wine Presses, ...
.. Evaporators, Apple Graters, Cider Pumps
. . And General Cider Makers' Supplies. . .

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

Go To

HARPER & KREAMER'S.

Can't Be Excelled!

For the execution of all kinds of Job Work, at low prices. We have new equipment throughout, including all the latest faces of type, new, fast presses, etc., and can furnish anything from a Wedding Invitation to a large poster.

Try it.

Birds it is Lawful to Kill.

It is a very general impression among dwellers in country districts, and even among a great many of those who should be better informed on such subjects, that "flickers" or yellowhammers, as they are termed by the game laws, and meadow larks are fair game at any and all seasons. There are also several other birds that are commonly shot under the belief that there is "no law on them."

As a matter of fact, there are very few birds which can be shot with impunity in the state of Pennsylvania. The law of '89 was drawn up so as to specify as carefully as possible just what might be shot during certain seasons. To prevent all further mistakes, the names of such birds as it was lawful to shoot at certain seasons of the year were set out in full. By some oversight, the name of the reed bird was left out, so in '91 the law was amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That no person in any of the counties of this commonwealth shall kill, wound, trap, net, snare, catch with birdlime or with any similar substance, poison or drug any bird of song, or any linnet, bluebird, yellowhammer, yellow bird, thrush, woodpecker, catbird, peewee, martin, bluejay, oriole, kildeer, snowbird grassbird, grossbeak, bobolink, phoebe-bird, humming-bird, wren, robin, meadowlark, night-hawk, startling, or any wild bird, other than a game bird. Nor shall any person purchase, or have in possession, or expose for sale, any of the aforesaid song and wild birds or any part thereof after they shall have been killed. For the purposes of this act, the following shall be considered game birds: The antidae, commonly known as swans, geese, brant and river and sea ducks; the rallidae, commonly known as rails, coots, mud hens and gallinules; the limicolae, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf-birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tattlers and curlews; the gallinae, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, partridge and quail; the columbae, commonly known as doves, and wild pigeons, and the birds commonly known as reed-birds."

Another section, No. 6, of the above mentioned act of '89 was also amended to read as follows:

"Section 6, The English or European house sparrow, and the various species of hawks, owls and crows, are not included among the birds protected by this act."

Section 8 was also amended so that one-half of the penalty for breaches of the law should be paid to the informer.

By a perusal of the above it will be seen that, as previously stated, there are very few birds that can be lawfully killed or taken in "the counties of this commonwealth."

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Indian Children at the Fair.

Five hundred Indian boys and girls, looking neat and clean in their red braided black uniforms and dresses attracted general attention on the fair grounds at Chicago on Tuesday. They were students from the school at Carlisle, Pa., who were there to show the American people and foreigners what they can do in music and drill. The little Indian army marched in correct lines to the plaza west of the administration building, and, after being hauled along the Columbian liberty bell, were dismissed for a couple of hours to see the fair.

Presbytery.

This is Presbyterian week at Bellefonte, the Huntingdon Presbytery having begun its sessions there on Wednesday. Last week was Lutheran week in the same place, the Central Synod having met there. Bellefonte should be getting real good from having those religious bodies meet there—one thing is certain, there was no lack of "good eating."

Shipping Apples.

Postmaster Brisbin has been shipping apples from this station to Illinois. Several car loads have already been shipped to the west where they will be used for cider.

Held in Huntingdon.

The Reunion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry will be held in Huntingdon on the 12th inst., and big preparations are being made.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Calvin J. Smith, our beloved brother and assistant superintendent, and

Whereas, Brother Smith had been a member of the Zion Evangelical Sunday school for upwards of twelve years, and in that time has filled various offices, always with credit to himself and the school, and proved himself a faithful scholar, a devoted Christian, always teaching both by example and practice. Therefore

Resolved, That while we deeply feel our loss, yet we bow with humble submission to the will of our beloved Heavenly Father, and deeply regret his early departure from our midst, yet we are assured that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved that we offer to the bereaved family and friends our most heartfelt sympathy, and would invoke Heavens choicest blessing to comfort and console them in this their time of bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and that they be engrossed on our minutes, and published in the Centre Hall REPORTER and the Evangelical.

J. B. WAGNER.
F. P. FLORAY.
W. E. DETWILER.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away

is the truthful startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless *Guaranteed* tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all druggists.

Book at Drug Stores or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

THE PARK FRONT.
South Park Ave. and 56th st.
Chicago, Ill.

—o—

Well furnished rooms, 75 cts. per day, or $1.00 for two.

—o—

A short cut through the park to the World's Fair grounds and Midway Plaisance. Half block from elevated station, five minutes ride to main gate.

—o—

Address,

EDGAR MECARTNEY,
Proprietor.

PUBLIC SALE.—THERE WILL BE OFFERED at public sale, by the undersigned executors of the estate of David Henneigh, late of Potter township, dec'd, on

o——o FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1893. o——o

At 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit: A farm situate in George's Valley, about one and a half mile east of Potters Bank, containing

)——(155 ACRES)——(

neat measure. Thereon erected a good

—— DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN ——

and other outbuildings. Good running water in pipes near the buildings. An orchard of good fruit on the premises. Part of the land is of the best soil. About 50 or 60 acres are covered with good timber. The farm and timberland will be sold as a whole or separate to suit purchasers.

Another farm, situate about one and a half miles east of the Old Fort, in Potter township, will be offered for sale on

o——o SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1893. o——o

at 1 o'clock p. m. This farm contains

)——(155 ACRES,)——(

neat measure, in fine state of cultivation. Thereon erected a large

—— DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN, ——

and other outbuildings. An orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is supposed to be underlaid with iron ore.

The sales will be held on the farms on the days appointed, when terms will be made known.

S. P. HENNEIGH,
ADAM BARTGES.
Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be offered at public sale on the premises, in Potter township, near the Red Mill, on Saturday, October 28th, 1893, at one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate of Elizabeth Grossman, deceased, late of said township, to wit:

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situated in Potter township, Centre county Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone corner in public road, thence along lands of Benjamin Bittner, north 36 degrees east 22 7-10 perches to stone, thence along same north 70½ degrees, west 20 perches to stone, thence north 25 degrees, west 18½ perches to stone, thence south 35 degrees west 30½ perches to stone, thence south 16 degrees, west 4.8 perches to stone, thence 62 degrees east, 2 perches to stone, thence south 36 degrees, west 13.5 perches to stone, thence along Red mill dam, south 86 degrees, east 8.5 perches to stone, thence south 81½ degrees, east 8.5 perches to stone, thence north 76½ degrees, east 14 perches to place of beginning, containing six acres and 130 perches. Having thereon erected a two and one-half story dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, all new, with good orchard of choice fruit, and excellent water, making it a very desirable property; land of the finest soapstone quality.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid cash on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. Deferred payments to bear interest and be secured by bond and mortgage on said premises.

J. S. HOUSEMAN,
Administrator c. t. a. of Elizabeth Grossman dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE real estate.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be offered at public sale on the premises, in Potter township, about four miles south-west of Centre Hall, on

o—o SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1893. o—o

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of Daniel Horner, dec'd., late of said township to wit: All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of James Runkle; on the north-east by lands of David Worklinger, Wm. Colyer and others; on the south by lands of Susan Alters and others; and on the west by lands of David Love's estate, or O. K. Love, containing 132 acres more or less. Having thereon erected a two and one-half story frame house, good barn and other outbuildings, with good orchard and excellent water on premises.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid cash on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premise or judgment notes.

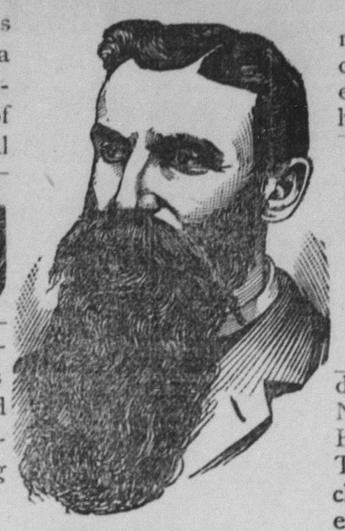
J. S. HOUSEMAN, Adm'r.

"During my term of service in the army I contracted chronic diarrhoea," says A. E. Bending, of Halsey, Oregon. "Since then I have used a great amount of medicine, but when I found any that would give me relief they would injure my stomach, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was brought to my notice. I used it and will say it is the only remedy that gave me permanent relief and no bad results follow." For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

DR. MORITZ SALM.

The Doctor has been for years a professor and lecturer in several of our largest medical

colleges and earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.



This eminent Physician has devoted lifetime to his specialty--

diseases of the Nose, Eye, Ear, Lung, Throat, and chroni Diseases.

Will Be At

MILLHEIM, Pa., at MUSSER HOUSE—Fridays, Aug. 11; Sept. 8; Oct. 6; Nov. 3; Dec. 1; Dec. 29; Jan. 26; Feb. 23; March 23; April 20; May 18; June 15; July 13; Aug. 10.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., at BUSH HOUSE—Saturdays, Aug. 12; Sept. 9; Oct. 7; Nov. 4; Dec. 2; Dec. 30; Jan. 27; Feb. 24; March 24; April 21; May 19; June 16; July 14; Aug 11.

He will visit this county EVERY FOUR WEEKS, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city, as he is the only physician and surgeon in the country who carries his own manikins, models, diagrams, etc., to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their disease. This will give his numerous patients and others who are in need of medical treatment an opportunity to consult this distinguished phyalcian, whose duties at the institute will permit only of monthly visits to your community.

All Eye Operations Successfully Performed.

—o—

Offensive Smell of Catarrh.

Of eight years standing cured by Dr. Salm:

Our little daughter Katie has had a bad case of catarrh for more than eight years, her breath was something terrible and her general health was very much undermined, but now after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm we consider her entirely cured.

Nittany, Centre Co., Pa., April 23, '93. MRS. ALICE ROBB.

Cured By Dr. Salm.

After having suffered for years with Stomach, Bladder and Kidney trouble:

I have been suffering with very severe stomach, bladder and kidney trouble, and on account of that felt all broke up, could not follow my dailabors on account of great pains, weakness and headache, but now after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm can once more attend to my daily labors with pleasure, and consider myself hale and hearty again. E. K. AUKENY.

Indiana, Pa., April 26, '93.

Deafness, Catarrh.

And general trouble cured by Dr. Salm:

In July I put myself under Dr. Salm's treatment for catarrh, ear and general trouble. At that time my strength was below par, appetite bad and weighed only 150 pounds. To-day, after 6 months treatment, I weigh 170; am pretty strong now and feel like a different man altogether and I am certain that Dr. Salm understands his business. MORRIS WADE.

Argentine, Butler Co., Pa.

Deafness Cured.

By Dr. Salm after a great many others have failed.

For quite a time I have been almost totally deaf from catarrh, particularly in my left ear, which seemed dead, and the right one got worse daily. I was very despondent and almost desperate, on account of not being able to hear what went on around me, always felt tired and lost all energy; now I am quite a different man and feel happy once more, all this thanks to Dr. Salm's skillful treatment. I have been to three other doctors. Nobody can imagine how good and young I feel since I can understand once more without an effort. MICHAEL STEGER.

Johnstown, Pa.

This Wonderful.

Piece of work was done by Dr. Salm:

For more than four years I have had a bad case of stomach trouble, had to be very cautious about my diet as anything would give me a pain and throbbing in that organ and it was seldom that I could get a nights rest, as my nerves were almost completely wrecked. Frequently I had sick spells which completely wore me out, but now after a course of treatment I consider myself entirely cured and feel as well as ever. I want people to know that Dr. Salm did that wonderful piece of work. MRS. MARTHA CARNEY.

Indiana, Pa., April 26, '93.

Diseases of women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, tumors, fibroid and polypoid growth cured without the use of knife or caustics, No cutting, no pain, no danger.

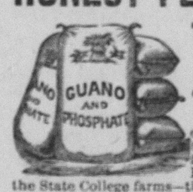
Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhea losses, weak and nervous debility; also for prostrations, varicocele and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Free examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 or 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination.

Small tumors, cancers, warts, moles, etc., removed without acids, knife, pain or scar. New Method. Fisotroysis, epilepo, or fits scientifically treated and positively cured by a never-failing method. Address all communications to Box 760, Columbus, Ohio.

CONSULTATION FREE. This advertisement appears twice before each visit.

HONEST FERTILIZERS AT HONEST PRICES.

"How to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before."



The Liebig High Grade Acid Phosphate is the trade name adopted for the best prepared Acidulated Dissolved South Carolina Rock now being offered to the farmers of Pennsylvania, which we guarantee contains 14 to 15½ per cent. available Phosphoric Acid, which is the highest guarantee given on any Dissolved South Carolina Rock ever offered for sale in Centre County. We sold over two hundred tons of this High Grade Acid Phosphate during the past year. It has been used on the State College farms—the farms of adjoining townships, as well as many other farms through ut Centre County, during the past three years, which has given the most satisfactory results.

PRODUCED BY On Wheat, Corn, Oats and other Crops, the outlook is, that we will sell more than two hundred tons this year. It is an Acid Phosphate of the highest quality, and is sold at the lowest price by the ton or car load.

CHAMPION $25.00 PHOSPHATE.

McCalmont & Co's. Champion $25.00 Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate has been used by farmers of Centre county during the past three years and has proven its-self superior in stimulating plant growth to all other complete fertilizers FERTILIZER. This is a complete fertilizer. It not only produces a crop of grain, but stimulates a crop of grass, clover and timothy. It is equal in value to other phosphates at thirty dollars per ton. Dr. Freer of the State College proves this claim by his analysis. We sold fifty tons last year.

NITRATES AND PHOSPHATES.

In addition to the above articles we sell Ammoniated Dissolved Bone, Buffalo Honest Phosphate, Ground Bone, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Land Plaster, and Agricultural Salt in quantities to meet the wants of buyers.

HONEST GOODS INVITES PATRONAGE.

We have given a great deal of attention and study to the merits and cost of ertilizers in which we deal. Our greatest ambition is to furnish honest fertilizers of the highest quality at the least possible cost to the farmer; we now present our claims to the farmers in this respect, with the full assurances that our efforts have been crowned with success. Believing this to be the fact, we invite the farmers of Centre and adjoining counties to examine the merits of the fertilizers we offer before purchasing.

McCALMONT & CO,
July 13, 1893. *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

Perhaps some of our readers would like to know in what respect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is better than any other. We will tell you. When this Remedy is taken as soon as a cold has been contracted, and before it has become settled in the system, it will counteract the effect of the cold and greatly lessen it's severity, and it is the only remedy that will do this. It acts in perfect harmony with nature and aids nature in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions, liquefying the mucus and causing its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs and restoring the system to a strong and healthy condition. No other remedy in the market possesses these remarkable properties. No other will cure a cold so quickly. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

WANTED.—SALESMEN, TO SELL OUR choice and hardy nursery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals, and controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary, give exclusive territory and pay weekly. Write us at once and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS,
Nurserymen,
15jan5m Rochester, N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mrs. Esther Ulrich, late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. A. WAGNER, Executor.
Kipple, Pa.

THREE DOLLARS A WEEK FOR LIFE.

HERE IS A SNAP FOR BRAINY PEOPLE—THE LATEST THING OUT.

In order to introduce The Canadian Agriculturist into New homes, the publishers have decided to present an unusually attractive reward list for their Great Eighth Half Yearly Literary Attraction for the summer of 1893, which closes Oct. 1. They have entered into a written agreement to pay through the Judges all the rewards offered below.

HOW TO SECURE A REWARD.—Those who become subscribers can compete free of charge. All that is necessary is to take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of the letters in the three words, "World's Columbian Exposition," and send them to us, inclosing $1 for six months subscription to either The Canadian Agriculturist or The Ladies' Home Magazine, two of the choicest illustrated periodicals of the day.

The sender of the largest list will receive $3 per week for life; 2nd, $1,000 in gold; 3rd, $500; 4th, $250; 5th, $100; 6th, Ticket to World's Fair and ten days expenses; pianos, organs, ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, silver tea services, diamond rings, and over 10,000 other rewards, making altogether the most valuable prize list ever offered by any publisher. Send for printed list of former prize-winners.

RULES.—Foreign or obsolete words not counted. 2. Letters cannot appear oftener than they appear in the words, "World's Columbian Exposition"—that is, the word "riddle," for instance, could not be used, because there is but one "d" in the three words, etc. 3. Names of persons and places barred. 4. No charge for packing or shipping, but all prize winners will be expected to help us to extend our circulation. 5. All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a special reward.

JUDGES.—The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act as Judges and will see that the prizes are fairly awarded—Commodore Calcutt, (Proprietor Calcutt's Line of Steamers), Peterborough, and Mr. W. Robertson, President Times Printing Company, Peterborough.

AGENTS WANTED.—We pay $1 to $5 per day salary (no commission) to men, women, boys and girls. Write for particulars. Register all money letters. Address, AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO., (L'td), Peterborough, Canada.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. 'an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 'an85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 21, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.50 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.:

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.50 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.20 a m, 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8.05 p m

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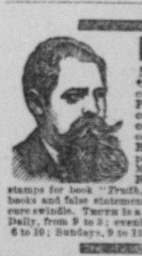

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The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

JERSEY BULL, COUNTRY.

I wish to say to owners of Jerseys, that I have a fine thoroughbred Jersey Bull which I keep for service. He has all the points of a first class bull of his kind; has a splendid switch, and an exceedingly neat head and neck; quiet disposition and sure getter.

S. W. SMITH,
July27 2m Centre Hall, Pa.

THE NEWS.

Milo Wilson shot his baby sweetheart, Ida Warman, a girl of eleven years, in Williamsport, O.——Edward Wheary killed his sister-in-law, Mrs. Hedly Wheary, near Fredericktown, N. B.——Arthur W. Campbell was arrested in Boston on the charge of passing worthless checks on dry goods houses.——M. C. Percival, the defaulting cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank in Lewiston, Me., died in the state prison at Thomaston.——Five colored men, convicted of various murders, were hanged in Atlanta, Ga.——Adolphus Reynohl, one of the associate justices of Lebanon county, Pa., died of pneumonia, aged sixty-three years. At the time of his death Judge Reynohl was president of the Farmers' Bank, of Lebanon, and was interested in a number of enterprises.——Fire destroyad the cotton compress and railroad depot at Munder, La.——The mattress factory of W. H. Foster in New Orleans was burned.——Two trainmen were killed and several injured by the collision of a passenger train and a freight on the Knoxville and Cumberland Gap branch of the Louisville and Nashville near Hazel Patch, Ky. Misunderstanding of an order by one of the train crew is given as the cause of the wreck.

Lulu Beaudette, a girl of thirteen years, committed suicide] in Minneapolis.——The Bucks county (Pa.) commissioners offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Righly. District Attorney Applebaek is at work on several clues, but nothing has yet developed.——Fred Clark, of City Farm, Pa., was held up by four men at McKeesport. At first one of the men asked Clark for fifty cents. On being refused he attacked Clark. His accomplices also commenced to beat Clark. A crowd soon gathered but the robbers escaped. They were subsequently captured.——An attempt was made to wreck the Cincinnati express on the Vandalia line, near Staunton, in Clay county Ind. A rail had been removed and placed so as to throw the entire train down a ten-foot enbankment.——Samuel G. Strothart killed his wife and himself in Pittsburg.——The Augustus Lutheran Church at Trappe, Pa., celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

Nelson Kuney tried to kill his sweetheart in Adrian, Mich., and then killed himself. The young lady died from the fright.——Fire destroyed a number of business houses in Perry, Iowa.——William Morgan, a notorious West Virginia moonshiner, was arrested by Deputy Marshal Harman.——Frank S McBeth, cashier of the Grand Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, who disappeared when the Grand Lodge met in Indianapolis, leaving a shortage of nearly $10,000, was located in Decatur, Ill. He is in a bad condition mentally. His son started at once to Decatur to bring him home.——Prof. Geo. M. Beard, county superintendent of instruction, was assassinated in bed in Franklin, Texas, by unknown parties. His brains were beaten out.——John Smith, Joseph Staber, and the latter's wife, Pauline Staber, were arrested in Hackensack, N. J., by State Detective Cornelius VanBlarcom, charged with atrocious assault and highway robbery. The victim was George Grady, superintendent of the brickyards at Little Ferry. His assailants felled him with a stone, and then relieved him of $60).——D. D. Merrill Company and D. D. Merrill, one of the largest book dealers and publishers in the Northwest, have made a voluntary assignment in St. Paul for the benfit of creditors. The Security Trust Company is named as the assignee is these cases.

Nathaniel Catlin, aged ninety-seven years, father of Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, of Brooklyn, and father-in-law of ex-Secretary Tracy, died near Oswego, N. Y.——George Walker, probably the biggest man in the United States, died in Rockland, R. I.——The steamer Vincenzo Fiori, from Genoa, was refused permission to land at various ports, and now lies off Santos with its many cholera-stricken patients.——A lumber trust has been formed in the West which takes in every lumber magnate doing business on the Mississippi and its tributaries.——Two Chinamen ran amuck in a crowd in Chicago, seriously stabbed two men and cut another in the arm.——A special car on the Chicago and Grand Trunk road was wrecked in a collision. Henry A. Newland and wife were instantly killed, the porter seriously hurt and others badly injured.——Mrs. Sarah Miller, of Dallastown, Pa., committed suicide.——A crazy man, who imagined that the souls of himself and children were being sold on the Chicago Board of Trade, caused a panic in the hall by firing at the operators on the floor and the visitors in the galleries. Three persons were wounded, and the lunatic was knocked down and overpowered by one of the officers of the building.

The extensive stables of the Stark County Agricultural Association were destroyed by fire in Canton, Ohio, and with them perished thirty valuable head of cattle that were on exhibition at the fair.—— The Supreme Court of Indiana decided that an act of the legislature legislating a court and attorney out of office is invalid.——William T. Trimmer, a baker, living in Lambertville, N. J., sprang off a moving train of the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Warren-street crossing in Trenton. One of his legs and both of his hands were cut off. He died within an hour.——It is officially denied that the Lachawanna has secured control of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan road. It is further stated that it is the policy of the management not to own property west of Buffalo.——The Consumer's Oil Company, with a capital stock of $10,000, has filed a certificate of incorporation in the Hudson county (N. J.) clerk's office. The company's main office will be in New York with branches in Ohio and New Jersey. The directors of the company are; H. G. Stewart, of New York; Albion L. Page, of Stanley, N. J., and Walstein F. Donthist, of Columbus, Ohio.

THREE FELL DOWN A WELL.

A Father Tries to Rescue His Son and a Companion.

Fred Dudley dropped his base ball in an old well on his father's place at Hazard-Neb. A companion lowered him a rope to get the ball, when he lost his footing and slipped to the bottom.

His father went down by means of a rope to rescue the boys. As the three neared the top the rope broke and they fell and were killed.

CLEVELAND'S POSITION

On the Financial Question Clearly Set Forth.

OPPOSED TO FREE COINAGE.

Is a Friend of Silver But a Re-adjustment of the Currency is Necessary—A Sound and Staple Dollar—Favors Immediate Repeal.

The Atlanta *Constitution* printed the following letter from President Cleveland to Governor Northen, in which the President states his position on the financial question at some length.

The letter is in reply to one written by Governor Northen on the 15th instant.

The Governor refuses to give his letter out for publication, but it is known that he presented a graphic condition of the political situation in Georgia and the South, and urged upon the President the expediency of a public utterance from him, more comprehensive than his recent message, as to the proper policy to be pursued by Congress upon questions affecting the stringency of the times and the needs of the people.

It is understood in his letter Governor Northen pointed out inroads being made in the Democratic party by the Populists by reason of the neglect or delay on the part of the Democratic majority in Congress to meet legislation on the line of the party platform and pledges. He dwelt especially upon the financial condition and political unrest of the farmers of the South, who constitute so great a proportion of the Democracy.

The President's reply to that letter was as follows.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C.—Hon. J. W. Northen.—My Dear Sir: I hardly know how to reply to your letter of the 15th inst. It seems to me I am quite plainly on record concerning the financial question. My letter accepting the nomination to the Presidency, when read in connection with the message lately sent to Congress in extraordinary session, appears to me very explicit. I want a currency that is stable and safe in the hands of our people. I will not knowingly be implicated in a condition that will justly make me in the least degree answerable to any laborer or farmer in the United States for a shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar he has received for a full dollar's worth of the product of his toil. I not only want our currency to be of such a character that all kinds of dollars will be of equal purchasing power at home, but I want it to be of such a character as will demonstrate abroad our wisdom and good faith, thus placing us upon a firm foundation and credit among the nations of the earth. I want our financial conditions and the laws relating to our currency safe and reassuring that those who have money will spend and invest it in business and new enterprises instead of hoarding it. You cannot cure fright by calling it foolish and unreasonable, and you cannot prevent the frightened man from hoarding his money. I want good, sound and stable money, and a condition of confidence that will keep it in use.

Within the limit of what I have written I am a friend of silver, but I believe its proper place in our currency can only be fixed by a readjustment of our currency legislation and the inauguration of a consistent and comprehensive financial scheme. I think such a thing can only be entered upon profitably and hopefully after the repeal of the law which is charged with all our financial woes.

In the present state of the public mind this law cannot be built upon or patched in such a way as to relieve the situation.

I am, therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone and independently, and I am in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law.

I confess I am astonished by the opposition in the Senate to such prompt action as would relieve the present unfortunate situation.

My daily prayer is that the delay occasioned by such opposition may not be the cause of plunging the country into deeper depression than it has yet known, and that the Democratic party may not be justly held responsible for such a catastrophe.

Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

ARMED WITH RIOT GUNS.

The Michigan Central Railroad Takes Precautions Against Robbers.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company has equipped all its express trains throughout with "riot guns" for the reception of train robbers. Every employe has one of the guns on the trains. They will discharge six cartridges containing seventy-two buckshot in three seconds and tear an eight-inch hole through anything. They are considered the fastest rapid-firing guns extant, known as the 1893 Winchester model.

"The railroads have got to begin and arm their men," said Mr. Dutton. "We hope we will not have occasion to use the 'riot guns,' but if we do, our men will shoot to kill, every one of them. The guns can be fired off as fast as you can turn your left hand. I think that if any train robbers give our men a half a chance there will be some without any heads at all. The pay car has been equipped with the guns, in addition to all the express trains of the system, and the pay car men are also fitted out with revolvers. There are six men on our pay train armed with 'riot guns' and revolvers, and every employe on our express trains has a 'riot gun.' We began to put the guns into service on the trains three days ago, as fast as the trains came in."

TWENTY-FIVE years ago electricity as a mechanical power was unknown. Now $900,000,000 are invested in various kinds of electrical machinery.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.

41ST DAY.—The resolution proposing the establishment of a closure rule in the Senate was discussed for nearly two hours, and was then, on motion of its author, Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, referred to the Committee on Rules. A constitutional argument was made against it by Mr. Turpie, of Indiana. Mr. Call, of Florida, also opposed the closure rule. After discussion and disposition of the closure resolution, the Senate spent two hours on executive business.

42ND DAY.—Senator Peffer, of Kansas, introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate when, in what amounts and under what circumstances the Treasury Department has authorized the payment of interest on government bonds outstanding. Speeches against the Repeal bill were made by Mr. Cameron, (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bate (Dem.), of Tennessee. After these speeches Mr. Stewart occupied the remainder of the day's session.

43D DAY.—Senator Peffer met somewhat of a defeat in having a resolution of his laid on the table by a vote of 27 to 19. It was a call on the Treasury Department for information as to the anticipation of interest on United States bonds since 1861—information which Mr. Sherman said the senator could obtain for himself in any public library. A resolution intended to have an important bearing on the Repeal bill was offered by Mr. Dubois, proposing that no legislation relating to the federal election laws, the tariff or finance shall be considered until January, 1894, when the vacant seats from the states of Washington, Montana and Wyoming may be filled. The resolution went over, when Mr. Dubois is to speak upon it. After the Repeal bill was taken up. Mr. Perkins, made a speech against it, in which he declared himself a sincere believer in the use and coinage of both gold and silver. The remainder of the session was occupied by Mr. Stewart.

44TH DAY—In the Senate there was a lively debate between Senators Gorman and Wolcott following the Dubois resolution for the postponement of consideration of the Silver bill, the tariff and the Federal Election laws until January next, so that the vacant seats from Montana, Washington and Wyoming may be filled in the meantime. The day's debate closed by a speech from Mr. Teller, in which he defended Mr. Stewart against the animadversions to which he had been subjected on account of his discussing the President's course.

45TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Hoar denounced the revived charge that Ernest Seyd the French writer, had much to do with the action of the House Committee on Banking many years ago, when Mr. Hoar's colleague, Mr. Hooper, was chairman of the committee. Mr. Peffer began another speech on the Silver Repeal bill.

46TH DAY.—Senators Harris of Tennessee, and Morgan, of Alabama made attacks in the Senate on the Silver Purchase Repeal bill. Senator Cameron, presented a petition bearing the signature of Mr. Wharton Barker, and probably more than a hundred business men and firms of Philadelphia asking the Senate to preserve the protective character of the tariff, and the integrity of silver as a money metal.

HOUSE.

41ST DAY.—Mr. Bretz, of Indiana, afforded much merriment in the House by complaining against Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell for not removing a postmaster in a little village in his district because the postmaster had offered to make him (Bretz) a present of $15 if he would have him retained. He wanted the matter investigated, but Mr. Tracey, of New York, objected. The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of the Printing bill, but no final action was taken.

42ND DAY.—The proceedings in the House were conducted without a quorum. The report of the Committee on Accounts was agreed to. The Printing bill was taken up but not disposed of. Mr. Morse attacked Pension Commissioner Lochren. Mr. Cummings introduced a bill for an international agreement for reporting, marking and removing derelicts. Mr. Erdman introduced a bill to impose a tax on succession to real estate and legacies.

43D DAY.—The debate upon the Federal Election Repeal bill was begun in the House, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, who, in Mr. Fitch's absence, is in charge of the measure, delivered a speech upon the question. Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, replied, defending the election laws. Without transacting further business, the House adjourned.

44TH DAY.—In the House, Representative Morse became indignant because some clippings, pertaining to his speech, had been omitted from the Record, whereupon he declined to permit business to proceed in the absence of a quorum. Three hours of the session were occupied before Mr. Bland could get the resolution passed, which called on the Secretary of the Treasury for the reason why he had not bought 4,500,000 ounces of silver in each of July and August, as required by the Sherman law.

45TH DAY.—The debate in the House on the Federal Election Repeal bill was continued. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, became involved in a personal controversy, which, at one time, promised to become exciting, but finally lapsed into insignificance. Prior to this time there had been a colloquy between Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, wherein the epithet of "falsehood" was passed, but this also ended amicably.

46TH DAY.—In the House the debate on the Federal Election Laws Repeal Bill was resumed, the speakers being Messrs. Gillett, of Massachusetts; Lacey, of Iowa; Blair, of New Hampshire; De Armond, of Missouri, and Wheeler, of Alabama.

A ROUGH DAY AT THE FAIR.

The Paid Admissions Last Week Over a Million.

Umbrellas, waterproofs and light overcoats were needed Sunday at the Exposition to keep dry and warm. There was no heavy or steady rain, but the day's enjoyment of the silent Exposition was marred by decidedly unpleasant autumn weather. The people passed through the pay gates just the same and to see the same parts of the Exposition that they have been coming to see every Sunday since the first of May—the fine art treasures, the Plaisance resorts and the architectural beauties of the Fair.

The only special event was a private display at night for the press, officials and electrical experts of the "cloudy projector," an invention of L. H. Rogers, of Cleveland, O. The exhibition was given on the east plaza of the Administration building. The projector is an electrical apparatus for throwing signs, pictures and characters of any description in legible outlines upon the clouds several thousand feet, so that they can be plainly seen and read from the earth.

The weekly attendance keeps on increasing, and it is predicted by many that 20,000,000 will be the paid record for the six months. The total attendance for last week was 1,133,482, making a grand total up to date of 13,504,776.

A COON with a leather strap around its neck, which was lost by a young woman at Chester, W. Va., about fifteen years ago, was found the other day by a hunter in the woods near Chester. The animal still had the collar around its neck.

WRECK ON THE RAIL

Eleven Persons Killed Near the Town of Kinsbury, Ind.

TWENTY BADLY INJURED.

A Brakeman Mistakenly Turned a Switch and Sent a Fast Express Train Crashing Into a Freight Train Standing On a Side Track—Boiler Explodes.

Eleven persons lost their lives in a collision between a freight train and the Toronto and Montreal express on the Wabash railroad, at Kingsbury, Ind., at 5.30 o'clock the other morning. A score of others were injured, many of whom will die. The freight was on a siding west of the depot and was bound east. The first section of the express train passed by on the main track at 8.25 A. M. Herbert Thompson, brakeman, supposing that the freight train would next move, ran back to open the switch before the cars had begun to move. The second section of the fast express came west at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour and before the brakeman could turn the switch dashed into the sidetrack and collided with the freight train. The wreck was complete and the houses for miles around were filled with dead and wounded.

The Toronto and Montreal express was due in Chicago at 7.15 A. M. The freight train lay on a side track to allow the express to pass. Ten minutes later the accident had occurred and the most frightful scenes ensued. The passenger locomotive struck the freight engine at full speed and the two machines lay jammed together, their boilers meeting end to end. The force of the collision drove the freight engine back against the box cars, completely demolishing the first three.

The passenger engine was partially stopped by the collision and the baggage car, smoker, day coach and one sleeper were telescoped. The rest of the coaches piled up on top of each other in a tangled mass of wood and iron. The passengers, who were nearly all asleep, awoke to meet an awful death, serious injuries, or witness the indescribable suffering of their less fortunate companions.

The boiler of the passenger engine exploded and hurled debris in every direction. A pair of trucks were torn apart and each half sent flying in opposite directions. The steam escaped, scalding the injured who were unable to crawl to a place of safety.

News of the accident was received at headquarters of the road at six o'clock and Division Superintendent Gould and Trainmaster C. A. Timewell were brought to the scene with a wrecking crew. When they arrived the citizens of Kingsbury had carried away the dead and injured who could be reached.

The Masonic Hall was turned into a morgue and drays and farmers' wagons were kept busy for two hours hauling the dead and wounded to the village, a mile distant from the station, where medical help and nurses were summoned.

Division Superintendent Gould admitted that the freight brakeman, Herbert Thompson, was to blame for the accident. He turned the switch in the face of the express and let it go on the sidetrack where the freight train was standing. "How he could make such a mistake," said Mr. Gould, "I cannot understand. The first section had gotten by all right. Then he ran back to the switch and in spite of the fact that no other section was in sight, he opened the switch for the purpose, I suppose, of letting the one train out. The express then ran on to the side track, and as the freight engine was but a short distance from the switch rails there was no time to stop. The sections were twelve miles apart. Brakeman Thompson was a trusted man of more than average intelligence.

Trainmaster Timewell was on the first section that passed Kingsbury in safety. "It was all Thompson's blunder," said he. "I noticed that the first section signaled the waiting freight train that there was another train coming, and it was answered 'two' by the freight engineer, showing the signal was understood, and yet Thompson, whom I have not seen yet, opened that switch. It was an awful blunder. This is the first life lost on this division of the Wabash in six years."

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

THE President receives on an average eight hundred letters a day.

THE greatest domes in the world are those of St. Peter's, St. Paul's, the Invalides, in Paris; St. Isaac's in St. Petersburg, and the Capitol, in Washington.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is now the oldest man living conspicuously identified with literature. He was born in the same year as Tennyson, Darwin and Gladstone.

ACCORDING to an election return just made to the British Parliament there are 6,229,129 voters in the United Kingdon. There were 4,592,482 in England, 270,276 in Wales, 747,271 in Ireland and 619, 91 in Scotland.

A MOSAIC portrait of President Cleveland is on exhibition in Yonkers, N. Y., which contains 300,000 pieces of Italian marble of various colors, and weighs 300 pounds. It is the work of Marienne, an artist at Rome.

IN Holland a woman is a secondary consideration—and a poor consideration at that. No Dutch gentlemen, when walking on the sidewalk, will move out of the way for a lady. The latter turns out invariably, however muddy or dangerous be the street.

Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of Vice-President Stevenson, is a member of the entering freshmen class at Wellesley College. Miss Stevenson's younger sister is attending the Dana Hall preparatory school in Wellesley.

THE only instrument used purely for punishment in English jails nowadays is a crank handle weighted heavily with lead, and working heavily inside a box, an indicator at a slit recording the number of revolutions made—8,000 to 11,000 constituting a day's work.

DYNAMITE CHECKS FLAMES.

Buildings Blown Up to Save Others From Destruction.

Two solid blocks of the finest business houses of St. Joseph, Mo., are in ruins and a million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed.

About 10 o'clock A. M., C. A. Purdy, who was passing along Edmond street, noticed a thin curl of smoke coming from the top floor of the eight-story drygoods house of Townsend & Wyatt. By the time he could turn in an alarm, flames burst from the entire top floor. When the department arrived it was found that the water pressure was weak and the firemen were compelled to fight at a disadvantage. The entire building was soon in flames and Chief Kane saw there was no chance to save it.

A strong wind from the north soon carried the flames across the street to the magnificent Commercial Bank structure, and it was soon destroyed. The Central Savings Bank went next, and then followed the Center block. The Regnier & Shoup Crockery Co.'s new house was next to succumb, and $75,000 worth of goods dropped into the cellar. The Carbrey block was next attacked and then Binswanger & Co. The Hong-Kong Tea Company, the Spencer Cigar Company, and a dozen smaller institutions went up.

The fire was then burning fiercely from four sides, and the destruction of the best business interests of the city was imminent. At this time dynamite was resorted to, and a number of buildings blown up and the progress of the fire stayed.

With the help of Topeka and Kansas City departments, which were telegraphed for, arrived at this juncture, the fire was gotten under control.

The principal losers are the Townsend & Wyatt Drygoods Company, $250,000; insurance, $200,000. Central Block, $85,000; insurance, $75,000. Hoagland block, $75,000; insurance, $40,000. Regnier & Shoup Crockery Company, $90,000; insurance, $70,000. Commercial Bank, $80,000; fully insured. Carbrey block, $40,000; insurance, $25,000. Ransome Garnett & Brewster, $17,000; insured, and thirty smaller institutions, who represent a loss of $175,000.

When one of the buildings was blown up a boy named Haskins was struck by a flying brick, and badly hurt. Allen Laird and Oliver Knapp, two firemen, were precipitated from a ladder into a burning building, and both badly hurt. Knapp probably fatally. Chief Kane, of the fire department, was badly burned, and a young man named George Hunter fell three stories into a cellar, but was little injured, two ribs alone being broken. Several people were hurt by falling walls, but no fatalities occurred during the fire.

INTO AN OPEN SWITCH.

Three Persons Killed in a Railroad Wreck in Mississippi.

A special dispatch from Gulf Port, Miss., says:

Passenger train No. 2, on the Mobile and New Orleans division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad consisting of three sleeper and smoking coaches, mail and baggage and express car and engine and tender, went into an open swith here at 1 o'clock A. M. The train was running forty-five miles an hour when the accident occurred. Investigation by the railroad officials after the wreck showed that the switch, which had been properly set and locked, had been opened. The lock had been burned off with a large pine knot and thrown away. John Allison, Geo. Anderson and Wm. Robinson, colored tramps were killed. Frank Coffin, engineer, of Mobile, received serious internal injuries, his head and face also being badly cut. George Morgan, fireman, of New Orleans, had his left foot crushed and severe scalp wound. Louis Robinson, colored tramp, received dangerous internal injuries. Joseph Hughes, of Algiers, La., postal clerk, E. C. Caro, of New Orleans, postal clerk, William Locke, of Greenville, Ala., express messenger, and Harry Kingston, of Greenville, Ala., baggage man, was slightly hurt.

The train left Mississippi City ten minutes late, and the engineer was running to make up lost time. When the engine struck the switch frog it jumped so that the flanges rode on top of the rail 30 or 40 yards and left the track to the right and plunged through an empty box car on the siding.

Engineer Coffin and Fireman Morgan gallantly stuck to their posts and attempted to apply air-brakes. The shock uncoupled the tender, which kept on the main track, riding on its wheel flanges till a hundred yards beyond where the engine was wrecked, and as it left the rails capsized. The baggage and express car followed the engine and collapsed alongside of it. The mail car left the track to the left and was shattered into splinters. The smoker and passenger coaches followed the wrecked engine and baggage car, and the first-class coach was piled on top of the smoker.

PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.—Deputy Sheriff F. P. Lazina arrested two men supposed to be part of the gang that wrecked the mail and express of Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Gulf Port. One of them gave his name as Geo. W. Young, from Richmond, Va., and the other C. E. Muncey, from Roanoke, Va. One of them had two railroad-switch keys in his pockets. They are in jail to await an investigation.

TO KEEP OPEN THE FAIR.

Railroads Will Support the Directors in Prolonging the Exhibition.

The World's Fair is practically certain to remain open two weeks in November and Western lines at least will co-operate to aid the stockholders by quoting cent a mile rates and less from all points.

That is a State secret, but will be brought about through the desire of the directors to make at least a million dollars for the stockholders.

Railroads own a large block of the stock and will be helping themselves in making low rates for what will be new business.

IN consequence of cholera in Hamburg the steamers for New York will start from Cuxhaven. There immigrants will be detained five days before embarking. There is no change in the situation on the Continent.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Part of the State.

THE Democratic State League of Clubs met in Allentown and had quite a lively session.

BENJAMIN F. TENNIS was arrested near Hummelstown, charged with the murder of Agnes C. Wright, a child. He made a confession, and was indicted by the Grand Jury.

SAMUEL C. STROTHART, of Pittsburg, shot his wife and then killed himself. The tragedy was the result of a religious feud.

THE State Board of Pardons held the case of Poisoner Dempsey under advisement.

THE thirty-first annual fair of the Wayne County Agricultural Society held a three day's exhibition at Honesdale.

WILLIAM PURCELL, of Milford, lost a mule by hydrophobia. The suffering animal bit two other mules in its death struggles.

REV. S. E. HERRING, of New Ville, has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Third Lutheran Church at Hanover.

ALBERT EYRICH, farmer, reported to the police that his house in Cumru Township had been robbed of $625 in cash. Two tramps were arrested.

TRAMPS held up Harry Drake in the Milford Road and at the points of two revolvers made him deliver up all cash he had on his person.

NANCY CAMPBELL, of Carlisle, aged 70 years, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. The woman had been melancholy for several days past.

JOSEPH MANION, living with his mother near Oil City, was sitting on the fence watching the family cow feeding, when the animal gave a bellow and charged at him. A panel of the fence was torn down, but before the cow could extricate itself the lad had retreated to the top of a board pile. The cow had turned her attention to a lad named Bowser, who was nearby. One look at the staring eyes of the cow was enough for the Bowser boy, and he made tracks for the top of a box car. The cow ran around the car twice and then ran up the hillside, where its body, swollen to twice its natural size, was found an hour or two later. The cow's strange action and death are ascribed to the bite of a snake.

EDWARD T. HAGER, one of the most prominent and popular young man of Lancaster, died very suddenly. He had gone to his room to complete preparations for starting for the World's Fair, when he fell unconscious and died in a short time. Death was due to the rupture of a bloodvessel in the head, caused by too violent exercise in a football game. Deceased was a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College and was assistant superintendent of the Cambria Iron Works.

THE refusal of the Board of Examiners of the Law Committee to examine and register as a student-at-law, Miss Ida Kast, of Mechanicsburg, is not yet final, and her tutor, Hon. Penn Lloyd, of Mechanicsburg, has determined to test the matter. Senator Lloyd appeared in court, and upon petition, received a rule upon the Examining Board to show cause why Miss Kast should not be examined and registered. The rule was made returnable on October 10.

BENJAMIN EVERHART, a brother of the late Congressman Everhart, and one of the most persevering botanists in America, reports that while on a recent tour in the neighborhood of Atlantic City he found two species of fungi never before known in this country. One was growing on a gum tree and the other was on a plant known to the botanical world as Cayrex. They are known in Europe, but are considered great prizes on this side of the Atlantic.

REV. L. D. LEBERMAN, of Philadelphia, went to Pottstown with instructions from Goshen-Hoppen Classis to preach in St. Peter's Reformed Church. The church authorities would not permit him to enter, owing to the trouble existing between them and the classis.

FAILING to obtain a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee the leaf tobacco growers of Pennsylvania, through Congressman Brosius, have submitted to the committee an exhaustive statement of the benefits they derive from the duty on tobacco.

WHILE using a rifle in imitation of an actor in a Western farce, Gerald Griffin, of Scranton, was killed by Stephen Doyle.

NEAR North Wales Walter S. Gordon caught John Ward and Frank Fox, Philadelphia glass blowers, in the act of breaking open boxes of merchandise belonging to Frank & Co. They were sent to Norristown for trial.

THIEVES broke into the store of Jesse Shriver, Mechanicsburg, and stole everything they could carry away, including a large quantity of meat.

JOHN WANIS, a Hungarian employed at Coxe Bros. & Co.'s No. 9 colliery in Stockton, was killed by being caught between the side of the slope and a falling car. His body was terribly mangled.

HENRY MYERS, a farmer of Como, while walking on the track of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, near Poynetelle was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed. Being hard of hearing he did not heed the warning given.

COLONEL JOHN P. NICHOLSON, secretary of the Pennsylvania Board of Gettysburg Battlefield Commissioners, has marked with a bronze tablet the side of the splendid statue of General Meade that the State will erect next year. The marker is on Meade's Avenue a short distance west of the Commander in Chief's headquarters.

KILLED HIS EIGHTH MAN.

Two Murders Reported in West Virginia and a Woman Fatally Shot.

William Steff, foreman of the Peerless Coal Company at Vivian, W. Va., had an altercation with James Wilson, and shot him dead. Steff has a record as a killer, Wilson being his eighth man. He was arrested.

At Keystone, John W. Scuth, foreman of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, was shot dead in a drunken row by James Haverly.

At Thockers Station, Thomas Vest went home drunk and fired five shots at his wife, three of them taking effect. She will die.

ADVICES from Honolulu by the steamer Australia are to the effect that the financial affairs of the government are prospering.

TO MY WATCH.

Little watch, fast ticking out
All the hours of pain and doubt,
All the tumult, toil, and strife
Making up our span of life;
All the heart-wrung sighs and tears
Falling faster with the years,
As the petals drop and fade
From the bloom life's summer made,
Ah! what thoughts each other chase
As I look upon your face.

Every tick your motions give,
One tick less have I to live.
Did I realize this thought,
With such solemn meaning fraught,
When some new born joy drew nigh
In the happy days gone by,
And your slight hands all too slow
Round about your face did go?
Ah! those tardy hours have passed,
Would they were not now so fast!

Never stopping in your flight,
Never pausing day or night;
Not a moment's rest you crave
From the cradle to the grave,
With a never-ceasing motion,
Steadfast as the tides of ocean;
Seeming evermore to hurry
Yet without a moment's flurry;
Till our worn hearts almost pray
That you would a moment stay.

All things rest—the clouds at noon,
And the leaves in nights of June;
And the grief-bewildered brain
When sleep falls like softest rain;
And the stars when day awake,
And the day when Nesper snakes
Gleams of gold from out the skies
Into wandering lover's eyes.
You alone speed on your way,
Never resting night or day.

Yet what joy those hands have brought
Golden days with rapture fraught;
Golden days by sunlit fountain;
Golden days on breezy mountain;
Days made more divine by love
Than by radiance from above,
Ah! those hands that to the sense
Bring such joys and bear them hence!
Could we know what time conceals
'Neath those little ticking wheels!

Yet when those slight hands shall mark
That last hour when all grows dark,
And shall still keep ticking on
When earth's light from me is gone.
Little watch, your face shall be
Still a memory sweet to me,
Though diviner light may shine
On these opened eyes of mine,
For your hands that never cease
Bring at last the perfect peace.
—Temple Bar.

THE TALE OF A CRIME.

M. Theodore, chef de surete, sat in his cabinet deeply perplexed, his two elbows on his desk, his head on his hands. He was musing.

"And was it going to last, this, which had been going on for so long a while? And these assassins, were they going to end by beating him? Where they going to compel him by adverse public opinion to send in his resignation?

"Parbleu! it looked so, and as if they did it on purpose, passing the word from one to another to force him to get out of their way. Eight assassinations, one after another! Crimes of the worst calibre, with startling details, which peopled alike with horrifying visions the sleep of the bureaucrat and the concierge. And not an assassin, for all their skillful work, had they been able to lay their hands upon; they had fled, every man of them; they had disappeared, vanished—piff, like a puff of air. Celerity, despatch, their motto, and to go without leaving an address behind them! Frankly, it had begun to pass the bounds of all reason.

"And now, to top off these eight other crimes, there was still another, a ninth one—a murder like the others, accomplished the evening before, under similar conditions, a femme galante with her throat cut, five thousand francs' worth of jewels gone, and—not a trace of the assassins!"

Despite his robust philosophy, that had long been the admiration and emulation of his century, M. Theodore felt himself drifting into melancholy and reflection, not unmixed with anger.

"Nine murders, one after the other; nine crimes without an author; nonsense! impossible!" The chef de surete pulled himself together, threw back his head like a war horse sniffing battle, and—the door opened.

It was his secretary who presented himself, bearing a card in his fingers.

"A gentleman, monsieur, who insists upon seeing you. He declares," and the secretary smiled a little at the absurdity of the idea, "he declares himself in a position to furnish you with definite particulars regarding the crime of yesterday."

"Ah, the crime of yesterday!" The Chief turned quickly. "Then bid him enter," said he, and while the secretary regained the ante-room to do his bidding, M. Theodore cast his eye upon the card before him.

"Frederick Bouscal!" he read in a half voice. "Bouscal, Bouscal; it seems to me that I know that name—that I've heard it somewhere."

He scrawled a line upon a scrap of paper, and handed it to the secretary, who returned at the moment ushering in the visitor who had asked to see him, dismissed him with a word, and was ready for the matter in hand.

M. Theodore raised his eyes. Before him was a man simply but neatly clothed, and with a frank and honest countenance, though veiled, as by a cloud, with sadness. The eyes were clear and open, the moustache and goatee grey and pointed—in short, there was something in his manner, something in his appearance of a militaire in retreat.

"You have particulars to give me, have you not, monsieur?" questioned the chef de surete; "particulars, I believe, of the crime of yesterday?"

"I hope so, monsieur," simply responded the visitor.

"Ah, hope so! You are not sure, then?"

"It rests with you, M. le Chef, whether I am sure or not. All depends, in fact, upon an operation, the means of which you alone are able to furnish me."

"Explain, if you please."

"Certainly, and at once, though doubtless you have heard it often spoken of, M. le Chef; a certain scientific procedure which permits under certain conditions, better even than description can do it, a reproduction of the portrait of the assassin. Briefly, behold my meaning. You know, of course," he continued, "that the phenomenon called vision the object which we see throws or forms upon a screen in the eyeball itself—in plain words, upon the retina of the eye—an image which remains there until displaced by another. It has been proved also that this image continues even after death. You recognize, therefore, that if a person murdered, has been struck from the front, and in a light sufficiently distinct for him to see, the last thing upon which his eyes would be fixed, would, in all probability, be the face or form of the murderer. Naturally, the image of that face or figure would be thrown upon the retina of the eye where, and this is what I came to say—it is not only possible to re-find it, but also possible to reproduce it. Ah, well, monsieur, in the case which occupies us——"

The door of the cabinet opened anew, and the secretary of M. Theodore re-entered, holding in his hand a roll of papers, which he laid before his chief, then turned and was gone again as quickly as he had come. M. Theodore lifted it up and ran his eye rapidly over the contents.

"You are named Frederick Bouscal, are you not, monsieur?" he demanded, presently, addressing his visitor.

"Yes, M. le Chef. Frederick Bouscal——"

"Your age?"

"Fifty-eight years, M. le Chef."

"Hum-m-m!" Mr. Theodore rapidly twirled the sheets beside him. "Twenty-seven years!" he murmured, as if thinking aloud. "So it was you, then, who was imprisoned two years ago, and condemned for contumacy and the theft of 1,000 florins?"

A sudden flush enpurpled the countenance of the visitor.

"No, monsieur," he responded with an effort, in a dull voice; "no, it was not I—it was—my son!"

"An employe of the Credit Agricole, was he not? And—you are ignorant of what has become of him?"

"Absolutely. It is fifteen months that his mother and I have been without news of him. That child, M. le Chef, that child has been our sorrow and our shame. He has broken our hearts, dishonored our name——"

His voice was choked. He was silent, unable, evidently, to go on.

"Pardon me, monsieur," said the Chef de Surete. "I have re-opened a painful wound; but, I listen to you—you were saying——"

The man passed his hand across his brow and eyes to clear his vision, then resumed:

"I was saying, M. le Chef, that in the case which occupies us now the reproduction of the assassin's portrait should be entirely possible. The victim was struck in the face, the direction of the blow and form of the wound indicate it plainly. More than this, it must have been light enough to see the murderer, and with sufficient clearness to have stamped his likeness upon the retinal screen, for the papers assert that even in death her eyes were fixed in a wide and frightened stare. Thus, monsieur, we find ourselves in the presence of a half-certainty; it is probable, it is sure, that the eye of the corpse now lying upon the slab of the morgue contains the exact reproduction of the likeness you seek. With your permission I will draw it from them."

"Draw it; but how?"

"By photography—it is my business, M. le Chef. And this matter, this subject I speak of I have studied it long, and almost with passion, for I hold it to be, in case of success, one of the most useful and beautiful applications of modern science. I know it can be done. I have myself experimented, and in one instance have reproduced the lineaments of the physician who had leaned above the bed of the dying."

The man spoke with animation, and while speaking his voice vibrated, his eyes burned, his whole countenance was illuminated, irradiated with the light of a legitimate pride. M. Theodore regarded him, visibly moved himself by this ardent conviction.

"And you conclude——" he questioned, after a moment's thought.

"I conclude—but authorize me to attempt the experiment on the woman assassinated yesterday, and I will tell you what I conclude. If I succeed it will be for us—my wife and me—a little glory, and also a little money—a ray of hope in our misery; if I fail—well, no matter—we are used to misfortune. A failure more or less need not be counted. In any event, M. le Chef, you lose nothing in the experiment, but have the chance of an unhoped-for success.

"Then so be it, monsieur," agreed the chef de surete. "Take your instruments to the morgue to-morrow at 10 o'clock. I will see that the clerk is instructed. Later on I shall myself be there. I have the honor, monsieur, to wish you good-morning."

In the obscure nook at the morgue where he had inclosed himself in accordance with the arrangement made at the office of the surete, Frederick Bouscal, his body bent, his face drawn, watched anxiously the result of his last washing. The plate was there before him in its bath of quicksilver, into which he had dropped it a while ago with such fear and infinite precaution.

Sensitized? Vitalized? At least it should be, and if the conditions of the crime were such as he supposed them, and the victim, before dying, had really seen her murderer's face, the portrait of the assassin would be there under that bed of gelatine en traine to melt away.

His throat closed as by a grip of iron, the operator held himself immovable, hearing only, with painful distinctness, the gurgle of the water as it dripped upon the faces of the dead in the adjoining chamber; the plunge of his blood as it throbbed and hammered through the arteries of his heart.

And at last the moment came—the moment that was to reveal to him all or nothing. He rose—that poor, trembling photographer rose, I say, took it carefully by its dripping edges, that plate upon which his fate was hanging, half closed his eyes, held it to the single ray of light that filtered through the yellowed pane, to stagger back with a groan of anguish, to let it crash into a thousand pieces. His son! Good heavens! The face of the murderer, the face of the son!

Five minutes later, when Frederick Bouscal, the photographer, came from his nook, and the chef de surete, awaiting him with impatience, hurried to meet him, he saw immediately by the pallor of his face, by his sombre eyes, that he had nothing good to announce to him.

"Well," said he, "nothing?"

"No," responded Bouscal, "nothing."

"Allons! no matter; try it a second time; do it again."

"Impossible! the transparency of the cornea is destroyed. I wished to wash it, and I burned it through mistake in the vials. I salute you, M. le Chef!" And Frederick Bouscal turned away.

The next morning the commissaire of the quarter of Ternes, forwarding to the prefecture his regular report, headed it with the following item:

"To-day at 10 o'clock a summons to 109, Rue Laugiere. A call from the concierge, suspicions of charcoal fumes from the room of the Bouscals, man and wife, his locataires. The door, by my order, was forced. Too late—they were dead, both of them, side by side upon the bed, a brazier of lighted charcoal plainly indicating the manner of the death. A double suicide; poverty the cause.

"From —— Commissaire —— of Ternes, third, 16th d——"

"Bah, these inventors," murmured M. Theodore, as his secretary concluded the reading, "they are all alike, stupid and rash; though I, too, on this occasion, have naught to boast of. But how the deuce," he added, as the memory of that pale, sad face rose up before him, "how the deuce could I think of suicide for a cause so trifling as this?"

"A cause as trifling as this?"

Ah, my worthy chef de surete, it is not everything that is known in that perfecture of thine.—The French.

What Is Electricity?

As far as the writer is able to understand the matter now, electricity is simply motion of the molecules of the different substances which are the subjects of electrical action, just as heat, light, and sound are, and the only difference between these forces is the rate of the motion. The motion of sound, as we all know, is comparatively slow; that of heat and light are very rapid. That of electricity would appear to be somewhat between the slow motion of sound and the rapid motion of those heat waves whose motion is slowest. And it would appear that the wonderful [illegible] stability which electricity shows [illegible] kind of work is due entirely to the position which its rate of motion occupies in the scale of the energies. It would also appear that the reason this wonderful agent laid dormant for so many ages and is even now only partially developed is, very largely at any rate, because we have no sense which responds to the particular periods of vibration comprised within the electrical range.

Heat currents would be far more efficient than electric currents if we could make use of them as we do of the latter; and, as before remarked, the reason electricity is such a useful agent appears to be because its rate of vibration is sufficiently high to admit of rapid transmission, yet not sufficiently so to be destructive. It only becomes destructive when it is transformed into heat.—Electrical Review.

Morphine Fiend and Never Tasted It

"There goes a woman who is a confirmed morphine fiend, and yet she never took a drop of the durg in her life," remarked a well-known chemist, pointing to a woman walking down Chestnut street. "No, she doesn't inject it, either, and yet her system is thoroughly saturated with it. Strange? No, not so very, if you know the circumstances. You see it is this way: She is employed in a large labratory, and her special work is weighing morphine. She has been doing this for years, and has absorbed the drug through the pores of the skin. The more she perspires the more freely she absorbs the morphine. During the week she is perfectly well, but on Sunday the reaction sets in, and she says she never sleeps over two hours on Sunday nights and is perfectly wretched. In time her system will break down, and she will go to pieces just the same as in the cases of confirmed opium or morphine fiends."—Philadelphia Record.

Working Dogs in Belgium.

Consul Smith, at Liege Belgium, reports as follows to the Government at Washington: "Liege is a city of large wealth and great industrial activity, possessing the largest manufactory of machines and machinery in the world and employing as many horses as any other town of its size in Europe, and yet for every horse, at least two dogs are to be seen in harness on the streets. They are to be met at all hours of the day, but in the early morning the boulevards are literally alive with them. Six hundred pounds is the usual draft of an ordinary dog, though a mastiff is often taxed with twice that amount."

VAN PELT—When my wife gets hysterics and begins to cry, how can I stop her? Invalid's Wife—Tell her it is making her nose red.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "A Proposition to Celebrate the Nineteen Hundredth Birthday of Christ by an International Jubilee."

TEXT: "*To us a child is born*," Isaiah ix., 6.

That is a tremendous hour in the history of any family when an immortal spirit is incarnated. Out of a very dark cloud there descends a very bright morning. One life spared and another given. All the bells of gladness ring over the cradle. I know not why any one should doubt that of old a star pointed down to the Saviour's birthplace, for a star of joy points down to every honorable nativity. A new eternity dates from that hour, that minute.

Beautiful and appropriate is the custom of celebrating the anniversary of such an event, and clear on into the eighties and nineties the recurrence of that day of the year in an old man's life causes recognition and more or less congratulation. So also Nations are accustomed to celebrate the anniversary of their birth and the anniversary of the birth of their great heroes or deliverers or benefactors. The 22d of February and the 4th of July are never allowed to pass in our land without banquet and oration and bell ringing and cannonade. But all other birthday anniversaries are tame compared with the Christmas festivity, which celebrates the birthday described in my text.

Protestant and Catholic and Greek churches, with all the power of music and garland and procession and doxology, put the words of my text into National and continental and hemispheric chorus, "To us a child is born." On the 25th of December each year that is the theme in St. Paul's and St. Peter's and St. Mark's and St. Isaac's and all the dedicated cathedrals, chapels, meeting houses and churches clear round the world.

We shall soon reach the nineteen hundredth anniversary of that happiest event of all time. This century is dying. Only seven more pulsations, and its heart will cease to beat. The fingers of many of you will write it at the head of your letters and the foot of your important documents, "1900." It will be a physical and moral sensation unlike anything else you have before experienced. Not one hand that wrote that "1801" at the induction of this century will have cunning left to write "1901" at the induction of another.

The death of one century and the birth of another century will be sublime and suggestive and stupendous beyond all estimate. To stand by the grave of one century and by the cradle of another will be an opportunity such as whole generations of the world's inhabitants never experienced. I pray God that there may be no sickness or casualty to hinder your arrival at that goal or to hinder your taking part in the valedictory of the departing century and the salutation of the new.

But as that season will be the nineteen hundredth anniversary of a Saviour's birth, I now nominate that a great international jubilee or exposition be opened in this cluster of cities by the seacoast on Christmas day, the 25th of December, 1900, to be continued for at least one month into the year 1901. This century closing December 31st, 1900, and the new century beginning January 1st, 1901, will it not be time for all Nations to turn aside for a few weeks or months from everything else and emphasize the birth of the greatest being who ever touched our planet, and could there be a more appropriate time for such commemoration than this culmination of the centuries which are dated from His nativity? You know that all history dates either from before Christ or after Christ, from B. C. or A. D. It will be the year of our Lord 1900 passing into the year 1901.

We have had the Centennial at Philadelphia, celebrative of the one hundredth anniversary of our Nation's birth. We have had the magnificent expositions at New Orleans and Atlanta and Augusta and St. Louis. We have the present World's exposition at Chicago, celebrative of this continent's emergence, and there are at least two other great celebrations promised for this country, and other countries will have their historic events to commemorate, but the one event that has most to do with the welfare of all Nations is the arrival of Jesus Christ on this planet, and all the enthusiasm ever witnessed at London or Vienna or Paris or any of our American cities would be eclipsed by the enthusiasm that would celebrate the ransom of all nations, the first step toward the accomplishing of it being taken by an infantile foot one winter's night about five miles from Jerusalem, when the clouds dropped the angelic cantanta, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men."

The three or four questions that would be asked me concerning this nomination of time and place I proceed to answer. What practical use would come of such international celebration? Answer—The biggest stride the world ever took toward the evangelization of all Nations. That is a grand and wonderful convocation, the religious congress at Chicago. It will put intelligently before the world the nature of false religions which have been brutalizing the Nations, tramping womanhood into the dust, enacting the horrors of infanticide, kindling funeral pyres for shrieking victims, and rolling juggernauts across the mangled bodies of their worshipers.

But no one supposes that any one will be converted to Christ by hearing Confucianism or Buddhism or any form of heathenism eulogized. That is to be done afterwards. And how can it so well be done as by a celebration of many weeks of the birth and character and achievements of the wondrous and unprecedented Christ? To such an exposition the kings and queens of the earth would not send their representatives—they would come themselves.

The story of a Saviour's advent could not be told without telling the story of His mission. All the world say, "Why this ado, this universal demonstration?" What a vivid presentation it would be, when at such a convocation the physicians of the world should tell what Christ has done for hospitals and the assuagement of human pain, and when Christian lawyers declare what Christ has done for the establishment of good laws, and Christian conquerors should tell what Christ had done in the conquest of Nations, and Christian rulers of the earth would tell what Christ had done in the Government of earthly dominions!

Thirty days of such celebration would do more to tell the world who Christ is than any thirty years. Not a land on earth but would hear of it and discuss it. Not an eye so dimmed by the superstition of ages but would see the illumination. The difference of Christ's religion from all others is that its one way of dissemination is by a simple "telling," not argument, not skilful exegetists, polemics or the science of theological fisticuffs, but "telling." "Tell ye the daughter of Zion, Behold, thy King cometh." "Go quickly and tell His disciples that He has risen from the dead." "Go home to thy friends and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee." "When He is come, He will tell us all things." A religion of "telling."

And in what way could all Nations so well be told that Christ had come as by such an international emphasizing of His nativity? All India would cry out about such an affair, for you know they have their railroads and telegraphs. "What is going on in America?" All China would cry out, "What is that great excitement in America?" All the islands of the sea would come down the gangplanks of the arriving ships and ask, "What is that they are celebrating in America?" It would be the mightiest missionary movement the world has ever seen. It would be the turning point in the world's destiny. It would waken the slumbering Nations with one touch.

Question the Second—How would you have such an international jubilee conducted? Answer—All arts should be marshaled, and art in its most attractive and impressive shape. First, architecture. While all academies of music, and all churches, and all great halls would be needed, there should be one great auditorium erected to hold such an audience as has never been seen on any sacred occasion in America.

If Scribonius Curio, at the cost of a kingdom, could build the first two vast amphitheatres, placing them back to back, holding great audiences for dramatic representation, and then by wonderful machinery could turn them round with all their audiences in them, making the two auditoriums one amphitheatre, to witness a gladitorial contest, and Vespasian could construct the Coliseum with its eighty columns, and its triumphs in three orders of Greek architecture, and a capacity to hold 87,000 people seated and 15,000 standing, and all for purposes of cruelty and sin, cannot our glorious Christianity rear in honor of our glorious Christ a structure large enough to hold 50,000 of its worshipers?

If we go groping now among the ruined amphitheaters of Verona and Pompeii and Capua and Puzzuoli and Tarraco, and then stand transfixed with amazement at their immense sweep that held from 50,000 to 100,000 spectators gathered for carousal and moral degradation, could not Christianity afford one architectural achievement that would hold and enthrall its 50,000 Christian disciples? Do you say no human voice could be heard throughout such a building? Ah! then you were not present when at the Boston peace jubilee Parepa easily with her voice enchanted 50,000 auditors.

And the time is near at hand when in theological seminaries, where our young men are being trained for the ministry, the voice will be developed, and instead of the mumbling ministers, who speak with so low a tone you cannot hear unless you lean forward and hold your hand behind your ear, and then are able to guess the general drift of the subject and decide quite well whether it is about Moses or Paul or some one else—instead of that you will have coming from the theological seminaries all over the land young ministers with voice enough to command the attention of an audience of 50,000 people. That is the reason that the Lord gives us two lungs instead of one. It is the Divine way of saying physiologically, "Be heard!"

That is the reason that the New Testament in beginning the account of Christ's sermon on the mount describes our Lord's plain articulation and resound of utterance by saying, "He opened his mouth." In that mighty concert hall and preaching place which I suggest for this nineteen hundredth anniversary let music crown our Lord. Bring all the orchestras, all the oratorios, all the Philharmonic and Handel and Haydn societies.

Then give us Haydn's oratorio of the "Creation," for our Lord took part in universe building and "without him," says John, "was not anything made that was made," and Handel's "Messiah" and Beethoven's "Symphonies" and Mendelssohn's "Elijah," the prophet that typified our Christ and the grandest compositions of German and English and American masters, living or dead. All instruments that can hum or roll or whisper or harp or flute or clap or trumpet or thunder the praises of the Lord joined to all voices that can chant or warble or precentor multitudinous worshipers. What an arousing when 50,000 join in "Antioch" or "Coronation" or "Aries," rising into halleluiah or subsiding into an almost supernatural amen!

Yea, let sculpture stand on pedestals all around that building—the forms of apostles and martyrs, men and women, who spoke or wrought or suffered by headsman's ax or fire. Where is my favorite of all arts, this art of sculpture, that it is not busier for Christ or that its work is not better appreciated? Let it come forth at that world's jubilee of the nativity. We want a second Phidias to do for that new temple what the first Phidias did for the Parthenon. Let the marble of Carrara come to resurrection to celebrate our Lord's resurrection. Let sculptors set up in that auditorium of Christ's celebration bas-relief and intaglio descriptive of the battles won for our holy religion. Where are the Canovas of the Nineteenth Century? Where are the American Thorwaldsens and Chantreys? Hidden somewhere, I warrant you.

Let sculpture turn that place into ano ther Acropolis, but more glorious by as much as our Christ is stronger than their Hercules, and has more to do with the sea than their Neptune, and raises greater harvests than their Ceres, and raises more music in the heart of the world than their Apollo. "The gods of the heathen are nothing but dumb idols, but our Lord made the heavens." In marble pure as snow celebrate Him who came to make us "whiter than snow." Let the chisel as well as pencil and pen be put down at the feet of Jesus.

Yea, let painting do its best. The foreign galleries will loan for such a jubilee their Madonnas, their Angelos, their Rubens, their Raphaels, their "Christ at the Jordan," or "Christ at the Last Supper," or "Christ Coming to Judgment," or "Christ on the Throne of Universal Dominion," and our own Morans will put their pencils into the nineteen hundredth anniversary, and our Bierstadts from sketching "The Domes of the Yosemite" will come to present the domes of the world conquered for Immanuel.

Added to all this I would have a floral decoration on a scale never equaled. The fields and open gardens could not furnish it, for it will be winter, and that season appropriately chosen, for it was into the frosts and desolations of winter that Christ immigrated when he came to our world. But while the fields will be bare, the conservatories and hot-houses within 200 miles would gladly keep the sacred coliseum radiant and aromatic during all the convocations.

Added to all let there be banquets, not like the drunken bout at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, celebrating the centennial of Washington's inauguration, where the rivers of wine drowned the sobriety of so many senators and governors and generals, but a banquet for the poor, the feeding of scores of thousands of people of a world in which the majority of the inhabitants have never yet had enough to eat, not a banquet at which a few favored men and women of social or political fortune shall sit, but such a banquet as Christ ordered when He told His servants to "go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in." Let the mayors of cities and the governors of States and the President of the United States proclaim a whole week of legal holiday—at least from Christmas day to New Year's day.

Added to this let there be at that international moral and religious exposition a mammoth distribution of sacred literature. Let the leading ministers from England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and the world take the pulpits of all these cities and tell what they know of Him whose birth we celebrate. At those convocations let vast sums of money be raised for churches, for asylums, for schools, for colleges, all of which institutions were born in the heart of Christ. On that day and in that season when Christ gave Himself to the world let the world give itself to Him.

Why do I propose America as the country for this convocation? Because most other lands have a State religion, and while all forms of religion may be tolerated in many lands America is the only country on earth where all evangelical denominations stand on an even footing, and all would have equal hearing in such an international exposition. Why do I select this cluster of seacoast cities? Answer—By that time—December 25, 1900—these four cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, by bridges and tunnels, will be practically one and with an aggregate population of about 6,000,000. Consequently no other part of America will have such an immensity of population.

Why do I now make this nomination of time and place? Answer—Because such a stupendous movement cannot be extemporized. It will take seven years to get ready for such an overtowering celebration, and the work ought to begin speedily in churches, in colleges, in legislatures, in congresses, in parliaments, in all styles of National assemblages, and we have no time to lose. It would take three years to make a programme worthy of such a coming together.

Why do I take it upon myself to make such a nomination of time and place? Answer—Because it so happened that in the mysterious providence of God, born in a farmhouse and of no royal or princely descent, the doors of communication are open to me every week by the secular and religious printing presses and have been open to me every week for many years, with all the cities and towns and neighborhoods of Christendom, and indeed in lands outside of Christendom, where printing presses have been established, and I feel that if there is anything worthy in this proposition it will be heeded and adopted. On the other hand, if it be too sanguine, or too hopeful, or too impractical, I am sure it will do no harm that I have expressed my wish for such an international jubilee, celebrative of the birth of our Immanuel.

My friends, such a birthday celebration at the close of one century and reaching into a new century would be something in which heaven and earth could join. It would not only be international, but interplanetary, interstellar, interconstellation. If you remember what occurred on the first Christmas night, you know that it was not a joy confined to our world. The choir above Bethlehem was imported from another world, and when the star left its usual sphere to designate the birthplace all astronomy felt the thrill. If there be anything true about our religion, it is that other worlds are sympathetic with this world and in communication with it. The glorified of heaven would join in such a celebration. The generations that toiled to have the world for Christ would take part in such jubilation and prolonged assemblage.

The upper galleries of God's universe would applaud the scene, whether we heard the clap of their wings and the shout of their voices or did not hear them. Prophets who predicted the Messiah, and apostles who talked with Him, and martyrs who died for Him would take part in the scene, though to our poor eyesight they might be invisible. The old missionaries who died in the malarial swamps of Africa, or were struck down by Egyptian typhus, or were butchered at Lucknow, or were slain by Bornesian cannibals would come down from their thrones to rejoice that at last Christ had been heard of, and so speedily in all nations. At the first roll of the first overture of the first day of that meeting all heaven would cry "Hear! Hear!"

Aye! Aye! I think myself such a vast procedure as that might hasten our Lord's coming, and that the expectation of many millions of Christians who believe in the second advent might be realized then at that conjunction of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. I do not say it would be, yet who knows but that our blessed and adored Master, pleased with such a plan of worldwide observance, might say concerning this wandering and rebellious planet, "That world at last shows a disposition to appreciate what I have done for it, and with one wave of my scarred hand I will bless and reclaim and save it."

That such a celebration of our Lord's birth, kept up for days and months, would please all the good of earth and mightily speed on the gospel chariot and please all the heavens, saintly, cherubic, seraphic, archangelic and divine, is beyond question. Oh, get ready for the world's greatest festivity! Tune your voices for the world's greatest anthem. Lift the arches for the world's mightiest procession. Let the advancing standard of the army of years, which has inscribed on one side of it "1900" and on the other side "1901," have also inscribed on it the most charming name of all the universe—the name of Jesus.

Whether this suggestion of a world's celebration of the nativity be taken or not, it has allowed me an opportunity in a somewhat unusual way of expressing my love for the great central character of all time and all eternity. He is the infinite nonesuch. The armies of heaven drop on their knees before him. After Bourdaloue, before overwhelmed audiences, has preached Him, and Milton in immortal blank verse has sung Him, and Michael Angelo has glorified the ceiling of the Vatican with His second coming, and martyrs while girdled and canopied with the flames of the stake have with burning lips kissed his memory, and in the "hundred and forty and four thousand" of heaven with feet on seas of glass intershot with sunrise, have with uplifted and downswung baton, and sounding cornets, and waving banners, and heaven capturing doxologies celebrated Him, the story of His loveliness, and His might and His beauty, and His grandeur, and His grace, and His intercession, and His sacrifice, and of His birth, and His death will remain untold. Be His name on our lips while we live, and when we die after we have spoken farewell to father and mother and wife, and child let us speak that name which is the lullaby of earth and the transport of heaven.

Before the crossing of time on the midnight between December 31, 1900, and the 1st of January, 1901, many of us will be gone. Some of you will hear the clock strike twelve of one century and an hour after it hear it strike one of another century, but many of you will not that midnight hear either the stroke of old the city clock or of the old timepiece in the hallway of the homestead. Seven years cut a wide swath through the churches and communities and Nations.

But those who cross from world to world before Old Time in this world crosses that midnight from century to century will talk among the thrones of the coming earthly jubilee, and on the river bank and in the house of many mansions, until all heaven will know of the coming of that celebration, that will fill the earthly Nations with joy and help augment the Nations of heaven. But whether here or there we will take part in the music and the banqueting if we have made the Lord our portion.

Oh, how I would like to stand at my front door some morning or noon or night and see the sky part and the blessed Lord descend in person, not as he will come in the last judgment, with fire and hail and earthquake, but in sweet tenderness to pardon all sin, and heal all wounds, and wipe away all tears, and feed all hunger, and right all wrongs, and illumine all darkness, and break all bondage, and harmonize all discords. Some think he will thus come, but about that coming I make no prophecy, for I am not enough learned in the Scriptures, as some of my friends are, to announce a very positive opinion.

But this I do know, that it would be well for us to have an international and an interworld celebration of the anniversary of His birthday about the time of the birth of the new century, and that it will be wise beyond all others' wisdom for us to take Him as our present and everlasting coadjutor, and if that Darling of earth and heaven will only accept you and me after all our lifetime of unworthiness and sin we can never pay Him what we owe, though through all the eternity to come we had every hour a new song and every moment a new ascription of homage and praise, for you see we were far out among the lost sheep that the gospel hymn so pathetically describes:

Out in the desert he heard its cry,
Sick and helpless and ready to die,
But all through the mountain thunder riven,
And up from the rocky steep,
There rises a cry to the gate of heaven,
"Rejoice, I have found my sheep!"
And the angels echo round the throne,
"Rejoice, for the Lord brings back His own!"

History of Bering Sea.

Kamschatka Sea is the old name for the sea which we call Behring, or Bering. It has not been used within twenty years, we think. A further change in the name has been authorized by the United States Board on Geographical Names, which has decided that, as the discoverer of the sea was named Bering, the sea should be so called, instead of Behring. The discoverer was Vitus Bering, a German in the Russian service. His descendants still live in Germany, and a collateral branch is famous in London as the Barings.—New York Dispatch.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. OCT. 5

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

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o—o

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——Mrs. Hale Ross and children, of Linden Hall, were visiting in town this week.

——John Dauberman, Jr., left Monday morning for Chicago to take in the World's Fair.

——Rev. James Boal and wife spent several days in Bellefonte this week, attending Presbytery.

——Charles P. Hewes, Esq., of Bellefonte, made a business trip to Centre Hall, on Wednesday.

——Mrs. Miller, the aged mother of Jerry Miller, returned home Monday from a visit with her son at Bellefonte.

——Robert and Ed. Wolf left Tuesday morning for Gettysburg, to finish their course in the Theological Seminary.

——Mr. M. B. Duck, of Spring Mills, was a pleasant caller at this office on Wednesday and had the label on his paper put in advance.

——Mr. James Durst will leave Saturday for Chicago, where he will spend the next two weeks taking in the sights at the World's Fair.

——Ex-Commissioner H. C. Campbell, of Fairbrook, was in town Tuesday, attending insurance company meeting, of which he is a director.

——Commissioner George Goodhart gave us a call. He reports everything in the county in healthy trim for the success of the whole Democratic ticket.

——Mr. Jacob Bottorf, of Lemont, gave the REPORTER office a call Tuesday morning. Mr. Bottorf reports his end of the valley in good shape and prospering.

——Mr. D. J. Meyer and daughter Mame, and Miss Jennie Kreamer, departed Monday morning for the World's Fair where they will remain about ten days.

——Mr. Harry Kreamer and Mrs. D. J. Meyer, were in Rebersburg, several days this week, having gone to attend the funeral of Miss Mary Kreamer, which took place on Wednesday morning.

——Will Wagner, merchant at Kipple, Pa., gave us a call. The firm of Wagner & Swartz, burned out ten days ago and they have already started business in another room, showing energy and enterprise that will win.

——Mrs. Henry Boozer and Mrs. John Conley departed last Thursday morning, for Freeport, Ill., where they will make an extended visit. They will also take in the sights at the World's Fair before returning.

——Mr. and Mrs Shoch spent Sunday with the family of Mr. D. J. Meyer, having driven from their home in Middleburg. They spent several days in Bellefonte attending Synod, and left here Monday afternoon for Lewistown.

——Miss Carrie Tibbens, of near Penn Cave, called at our office Tuesday. Owing to the death of Mr. Tibbens recently, Mr. J. B. Neidigh, of Woodward, will make his home with the Tibbens family, consisting of widow and two daughters.

——Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Duck, of Millheim, were in town Monday and Tuesday. They were attending Lutheran synod at Bellefonte, and Mr. Duck stopped off to attend the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. meeting, of which he is a director.

——Jeremiah Osman, of Iowa, has come here to visit his native valley. He left here for the west 38 years ago, and returned only once in that time, which was 26 years ago, this being his 2nd return. He is a younger brother of Uriah Osman, of this place, and follows farming in Iowa, in which state he has resided the past 10 years.

HOME WEDDING.

The Brisbin-Boon Nuptials on Thursday Last.

On Thursday last, September 28th, the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Brisbin was the scene of the nuptials uniting in marriage their daughter, Miss Beulah May and Mr. Harry J. Boon, of Calumet, Michigan. Only near relatives and friends were invited, about twenty-five of whom gathered at the home of the bride's parents to witness the event.

Promptly at high noon the wedding march was struck up by Mrs. David Bradford, and the guests who had gathered in the parlor were aware that the time had arrived for the event. The bridal party entered the room with Miss Roxanna Brisbin, sister of the bride, as maid of honor, upon the arm of the groom, and carrying a basket of beautiful flowers; they were followed by the bride upon the arm of her father.

The couple took their places before the minister, Rev. Isaac Heckman, of Mifflinburg, who, in the beautiful marriage ceremony of the Methodist church pronounced the couple man and wife. The bride was given away by her father, and the ring ceremony was used.

Congratulations were showered upon the newly wedded couple who had just plighted their troth, and the guests were taken into the dining room where a most tempting and elaborate collation was spread.

The bride was attired in her traveling costume, of tan hop-sacking, which hung in graceful folds, and she held a large bouquet of beautiful roses and looked the ideal of happiness.

The bride was one of Centre Hall's bightest and most charming young ladies, and for several years past has served in the capacity of assistant postmistress, which position she creditably filled, and her many friends wish her a wedded life of unlimited pleasure.

Mr. and Mrs. Boon departed on the 4.28 train west for Chicago, where for about two or three weeks they will take in the sights about that city, when they will proceed to Calumet, Michigan, the home of the groom, who is a rising young man, and pursues the vocation of mechanical draughtsman, at Calumet.

The guests present from a distance were Mrs. John Hanson, of Harrisburg, Mrs. John Huffman, of Williamsport, Mrs. Theodore Gordon, of Bellefonte, and others.

Nittany Valley Home Burned.

The fine residence of Elias Snyder, uncle of County Superintendent Snyder, in the east end of Nittany valley, was destroyed by fire last week. The property was occupied by tenants named Edward and S. H. Moore. The inmates were all asleep and between twelve and one o'clock were aroused by the flames and smoke. One or two members of the family were rescued by being taken out of the upstairs windows. The house with its contents were destroyed. The house and goods were partly insured.—Clinton *Democrat.*

Mail Agent Sechler Transferred.

Robert F. Sechler, who has been filling the position of mail agent on the train from Bellefonte to Montandon for the past five years made his last run over the line on Saturday last, having been transferred to the run from Harrisburg to Lock Haven. His place was filled by G. W. Walls, of Lewisburg, who had the same position under the former Cleveland administration.

Mr. Sechler has proven himself an efficient mail clerk, being kind and obliging and attentive to his duties, and deserves the promotion he has been favored with.

Chestnuts on Hand.

The chestnut season is marching in on us, but the crop is not so plentiful as to cause any alarm. Young America is on the watch for the open, grinning burrs with the smiling nut waiting for the humane urchin to gently remove it from its downy cradle—and the youngster just knows exactly how to give ye nut as hister an' come omediately down. We do not read in scripture of chestnut gathering on Sunday, yet it is a living fact that as long as the chestnut season lingers in the lap of autumn the attendance at Sunday school is painfully slim until the last nut has been bombarded from its burr. Selah.

Rain instead of Shine.

The delightful weather we were favored with in the past ten days, has changed to wet, which is quite acceptable too; a brisk rain having set in on Tuesday night, cisterns and wells will get supplies of water and if the rain keeps up a few days it will tell on the springs which have been low for two months.

Appointed Postmaster.

Mr. W. A. Wagner, of the firm of Swartz & Wagner, has been appointed postmaster at Kipple, better known as Juniata.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

LUTHERAN SYNOD.

Ministers Who Have Changed Their Location.

The Central Pennsylvania Lutheran synod held its second day's session in Bellefonte on last Thursday. The roll call showed an almost complete attendance of ministers and delegates. President Leisher read his report. It showed that during the past year there has not been a death in the conference. Three churches, one chapel and two new parsonages were built.

Ministers who have changed their location are R. F. Fetterholf, to the Susquehanna conference; H. E. Wieand to Clarion; S. J. Taylor from Lock Haven to New Berlin; W. E. Fischer, Centre Hall to Shamokin; W. H. Dale, Blain to Williamstown. The accessions to this synod are Rev. Geo. Trostle from Western synod to Ichsburg; C. B. Groover, Allegheny to Lock Haven; J. N. Henderson, Susquehanna to Hartleton.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Rev. J. A. Earnest, D. D., Mifflinburg; Secretary, Rev. W. F. Steck, Port Royal and Treasurer W. T. Horton, Reedsville.

Acting Treasurer Leisher read his report. There were collected during the year for all benevolent purposes $7,347, an increase of about $1,000 over last year. There is a balance of $826 on hand. Rev. Charles Fickinger read the report of the trustees of the Tressler orphan's home at Loysville. About 125 children were maintained there last year at a cost of $17,000. Applications for admission are coming in all the time. An appropriation of $800 is asked for the ensuing year.

Rev. W. D. E. Scott preached the annual missionary sermon to a large audience. Addresses were also made by Rev. A. S. Hartman and Rev. Geo. Schall secretaries of the home missions respectively.

Doings of Synod on Monday.

The Lutheran ministers made their influence felt on Sunday. All the services in the different churches were conducted by them, communion was observed in the Lutheran Church and Revs. E. E. Blint, Littletown; W. J. Wagner, Centre Hall; and G. H. Reen of Mansfield, Ohio, were ordained.

Rev. H. C. Holloway of Mifflintown preached the sermon, Rev. J. B. Focht of Lewistown conducted the morning service in the Presbyterian Church and Rev. C. B. Gruver, Lock Haven, preached for the Methodists; Rev. W. H. Shoch, of New Berlin, officiated in the Reformed Church. The children's service in the afternoon was conducted in the Lutheran Church by Revs. W. H. Shoch, and W. E. Steck, and Rev. Spangler of Reedsville addressed the young men in the Y. M. C. A. Hall in the afternoon. The following were licensed: J. M. Axe, of Belleville, R. B. Wolf and E. J. Wolf, of Centre Hall, G. F. Snyder, Port Royal, Sam'l Ulrich, Selinsgrove, and W. J. Dunlap, of Pinegrove Mills.

Cheap Grub Days.

Thirty years ago, and farther back, Centre county and other country hotels gave good, square boarding for $1.50 to $2 per week, when flour and groceries were higher in price than at this period.

Now the same class of hotels, with every class a food low in price, charge from $3 to $4 per week for board. War prices have not changed any in boarding bills, and those engaged in that occupation must find it quite profitable.

A drink of whisky could be had at every bar for a fip, now it costs a dime for every swigger, and the stuff not half as pure.

Gives Three Ministers.

At the Lutheran Synod just closed at Bellefonte, Centre Hall bears off the honors for having added three young men to the list of ministers; these are Wm. J. Wagner, and Robert B. and Ed. J. Wolf, brothers. The first is a son of Jacob Wagner from near Centre Hill, and the other two are sons of Lieut. S. S. Wolf, dec'd.

They are all model young men, and we bespeak for them a bright prospect ahead.

Last Notice.

Being obliged to close up books, and having shown more than reasonable patience with all having unsettled mill accounts, in justice to ourselves we feel it a duty to place all such as remain unsettled after October 21st, in the hands of a justice for collection, without exception.

3t KURTZ & SON.

Stationed at Linden Hall.

Philip Bradford, who for several years assisted in the management of the Centre Hall station, was last Friday put in charge of the office at Linden Hall. That station has been made a telegraph office since he is in charge.

Religious Notice.

Rev. James Boal will preach in the Presbyterian church at this place on next Sabbath morning, at ten o'clock.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Pleasant Birthday Party.

Last Wednesday, Sept. 27, was the 41st anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Daniel Doup, at which time Mrs. Susan A. Goodhart and two daughters, Mrs. Laura Smith and children, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lucas and children, with their invited guests to the number of about 45, congregated at the home of Mrs. Doup, near Centre Hill, with everything of the best those rich valley farms produce and spead upon the table a most excellent dinner. Mrs. Doup was made the happy recipient of a set of decorated table ware and a lounge. The party was an entire surprise to Mrs. Doub, and she was not aware of it until her many freinds began to gather in. The following were invited guests: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Doup and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Miller, of Spring Mills; Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Mary Goodhart, Mrs. Confer, Mr. and Mrs. Sweetwood, Mrs. Snavely, Mrs. Belle Bible, Mr. and Mrs. John Dauberman, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Miller, Mrs. Amelia Ripka, Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Lizzie Grove, Mrs. Amanda Stover, Mrs. Maggie Strohm, of Bellefonte; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Goodling. This truly was a most pleasant and social time in which all were benefitted. After dinner speech-making, singing and prayer was the program, after which all returned home, saying truly this was a day well spent.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

The sixth annual convention of the Knights of the Golden Eagle for the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Huntingdon and Blair was held at Osceola on Friday last, and was attended by thousands. Chief Burgess Shillingford made the address of welcome. Addresses were also made by A. C. Lytle, of Altoona, and Grand Chief F. A. Harris. H. K. Hoy, of Bellefonte, presented Millheim Castle No. 383 with an elegant silk banner for having the largest per centage of membership at last year's sessions. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, A. C. Lytle, of Altoona; secretary, Dr. H. C. Closson, of Altoona. The next convention will be held in Altoona the first Thursday in September, 1894.

Need a Post-office.

Georges valley should have a post-office; so populous a section would be greatly convenienced thereby. A post office established in the vicinity of the Synagogue church or farther east, is certainly due the Georges valley people; far more sparsely settled communities have postal convenience.

Such an office could be suitably served by being added to the Centre Hall and Potter's Mills route. At present those people must go several miles to reach a post-office, and they are all large taxpaying farmers. We feel confident their petition would be favorably received by the postal department. The REPORTER was the originator of the suggestion of a post office at Farmer's Mills and Tusseyville and it bore good fruit.

Sheep Killed.

On Thursday night last four fine sheep belonging to Wm. Wolf, were killed by dogs; the sheep were in a lot back of the main street during the night and attacked by the dogs.

A few nights before the same dogs killed some sheep belonging to Perry Breon and some of Ed. Stump's sheep, on their farms about two miles east of town.

It was ascertained since that the dogs were a large one and a small one belonging to Bill Moyer at the mountain, near this place.

Fire in Georges Valley.

On last Friday afternoon the dwelling house of William Young, on the Georges Valley road, about one mile east of Potters Mills, was totally destroyed by fire, with all its contents of furniture and clothing, save a few things that were gotten out below. The house was a two-story frame. The fire originated from a defective flue. There was no insurance. Loss may be $1500.

Where to Buy a Farm.

Any persons desiring to invest in real estate, can find chances by consulting our colums.

The Dan'l Horner farm is advertised by Esq. Houseman, adm'r.

The two Hennich farms, advertised by Hennich and Bartges, ex'rs.

The Lingle farm adv. by Esq. Boal.

The Bitner farm, advertised by J. S. Houseman, adm'r.

Prospecting for Coal.

Expert geologists and prospectors from the anthracite regions are prospecting for coal in Clinton county. There has been found good indications of anthracite coal in Sugar Valley at different times, and the men who are now prospecting are able to determine whether or not it really exists in that section.

Two Attempts.

Two attempts were made to burn the school house at Port Matilda, Centre county, last week. One was made Monday night and the other Friday night. Who the incendiaries are is not known but the school board is doing all in its power to find out.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Local Hash on a Tea-spoon.

Farmers are having fine weather for topping and husking corn.

Potatoes are selling in the valley at 55 cents; apples at 25 to 40; oats 30.

Quite a number of Centre county people went to the World's Fair this week.

The general health of Penn's valley never was better than during the present summer. Bad for the doctors.

The autumnal tints are marching in to decorate the foliage of our mountain and valley woodlands.

The coal diggers on the Emerick farm are still hopeful from good signs.

The main street in town is getting uglier every day while strangers hoot at us as they drive along.

Splendid weather for farm work.

Mifflin County Deaths.

In Lockport, September 16, Isabella Boas, wife of John Boas, aged 75 years.

In Lewistown, September 22, Adolphus P. Boehner, aged 35 years.

In Bratton township, September 17, Salina, wife of William Hammon, aged 34 years. On the 18th, Nannie and Sammie, twin children of Wm. and Salina Hammon, aged 6 weeks and 6 days.

In Ferguson valley, September 14th, Joseph Mowery, aged 67 years.

In Ferguson valley, September 25th, Levina E., wife of William F. Riden, aged about 62 years.

At his sister's, Mrs. Jane Couley, at Mackeyville, on September 14, Isaac Robinson, formerly of Mifflin county, aged 85 years.

On September 1, Johnson Sigler, of Little Valley, in the 78th year of his age.

In Lewistown, September 22, John Spratt, aged 65 years.

Petty Thefts.

On Friday night last a number of petty thefts were committed in this vicinity. The cellar of John Strunk at Earlystown was entered and all the bread and butter stolen. The same night the cellar of George Stover, less than one eighth of a mile from the above, was also entered and all the bread and butter stolen. Mr. Kline, also of Earlystow had some of his corn stolen recently.

The shoemaker shop of John Martz, in this place, was entered on same night, by the removal of a pane of glass from the window, and four pairs of shoes carried off that had been left there for repairs.

Remember the Fish Law.

Don't forget it—the law of 1889 is very strict and is as follows: "That hereafter no person or persons shall cast, draw, fasten, or otherwise make use of any seine, drift net, fyke net, or net or nets of any other description, or use any other appliance for the catching of fish, except rod, hook, and line in the river, stream, or waters of this commonwealth."

The penalty for constructing fish dams or baskets is fifty dollars for the first offense and one hundred dollars for the second.

Death in Miles Twp.

Miss Mary Kreamer, daughter of John Kreamer, dec'd, died at her home near Rebersburg, on Sunday night, last, aged about 55 years. The young lady had been an invalid since her visit to the Philadelphia Centennial, under the excitement of which she broke down never to be fully restored. Her funeral took place at Rebersburg on Tuesday morning and was largely attended.

Deposed from the Ministry.

The Lutheran Synod on Saturday made its final disposition of the Diven case. W. H. Diven, of Newport, the third oldest minister in this Synod, and who has been Synod treasurer for the past twenty years, was charged with embezzling the Synod funds. After an exhaustive trial before an investigating committee and a further hearing he was found guilty of the charge and was deposed from the ministry. His shortage will foot up many thousands of dollars.

A Failure in Clearfield County.

Henry Liveright, who operates seven coal mines in Clearfield and Centre counties, has failed. He was also engaged in the mercantile business at Osceola Mills. The unprotected indebtedness is estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000 and the assets are placed at $50,000. On Monday Henry Liveright and the Henry Liveright company made an assignment of their entire property.

John Q. Miles has been a working man all his life-time, and every working man should honor him for it by voting for him.

Local Items in Brief.

The Farmers' Mut. Fire In. Co. held its quarterly meeting on Tuesday, and passed a large amount of insurances.

Frank M'Farlane was elected a director in the Insurance Co. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father.

Mr. H. C. Campbell informs us there are a number of serious cases of typhoid fever in Ferguson twp.; also that farmers are getting 90c for potatoes up there and that at Tyrone they are retailing at $1,15.

W. J. Carlin, Rebersburg's efficient justice, having lately purchased the store of L. B. Frank, has restocked the same.

Jeremiah Sankey, of Philipsburg, died last Friday morning, aged 58 yrs. Death was caused by paralysis.

Items of Interest.

The late C. R. Noyes, of Clinton county, had his life insured for $35,000.

A young lady in a neighboring town waved her handkerchief at a stranger and in three days they were married. After three days more she waved a flat iron at her husband's head, and three days later he waved a divorce at her.

One Dauphin county man was fined $100 for illegal fishing and another $50 for the same offense. Such treatment of the illegal fisherman will soon end the illegal fishing.

The fact that a subscriber who is in arrears for subscription cannot pay all he owes at once, need not keep him from paying part. The printer will gladly take whatever he is given and return thanks and a receipt.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Ma laria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Injured in a Wreck.

J. M. Goodhart, manager of the Lewistown machine and brass works, who was injured in the passenger wreck at Vandyke recently, is still confined to the house. Mr. Goodhart is a brother of commissioner Geo. Goodhart, of near our town.

Grand Opening.

Grand opening of Fall and Winter clothing for Men, Boys and Children, to-day.

MONTGOMERY & Co,
Bellefonte, Pa.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	58
Rye	48
Corn	46
Oats new	28
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

Garmans.

Hop Sacking, Garmans.
Hop Sacking, Garmans.
Hop Sacking, Garmans.
Hop Sacking, Garmans.

Serge, Garmans.
Serge, Garmans.
Serge, Garmans.
Serge, Garmans.

Blue Cheviot, Garmans.
Blue Cheviot, Garmans.
Blue Cheviot, Garmans.
Blue Cheviot, Garmans.

Habit Cloth, Garmans.
Habit Cloth, Garmans.
Habit Cloth, Garmans.
Habit Cloth, Garmans.

Dress Trimmings, Garmans.
Dress Trimmings, Garmans.
Dress Trimmings, Garmans.
Dress Trimmings, Garmans.

Satines, Garmans.
Satines, Garmans.
Satines, Garmans.
Satines, Garmans.

School Supplies, Garmans.
School Supplies, Garmans.
School Supplies, Garmans.
School Supplies, Garmans.

Garmans.